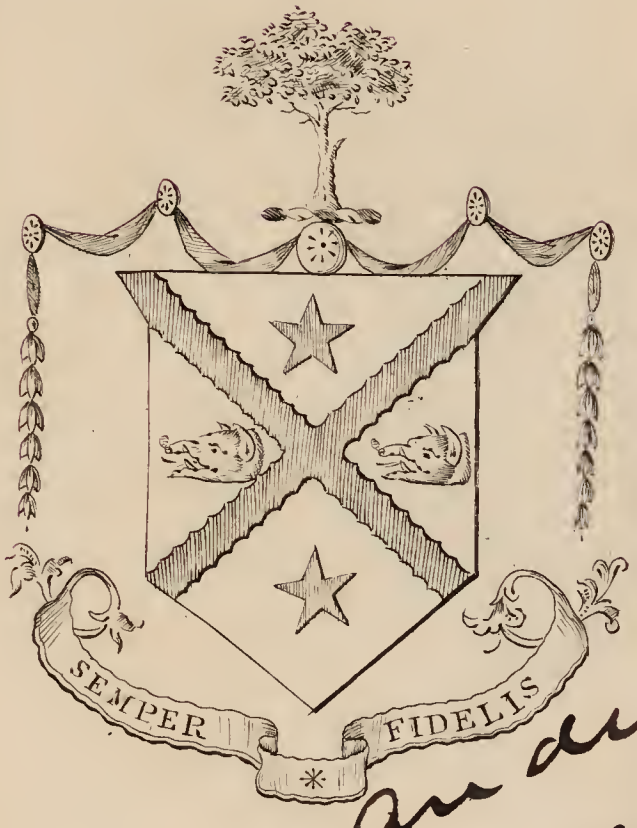
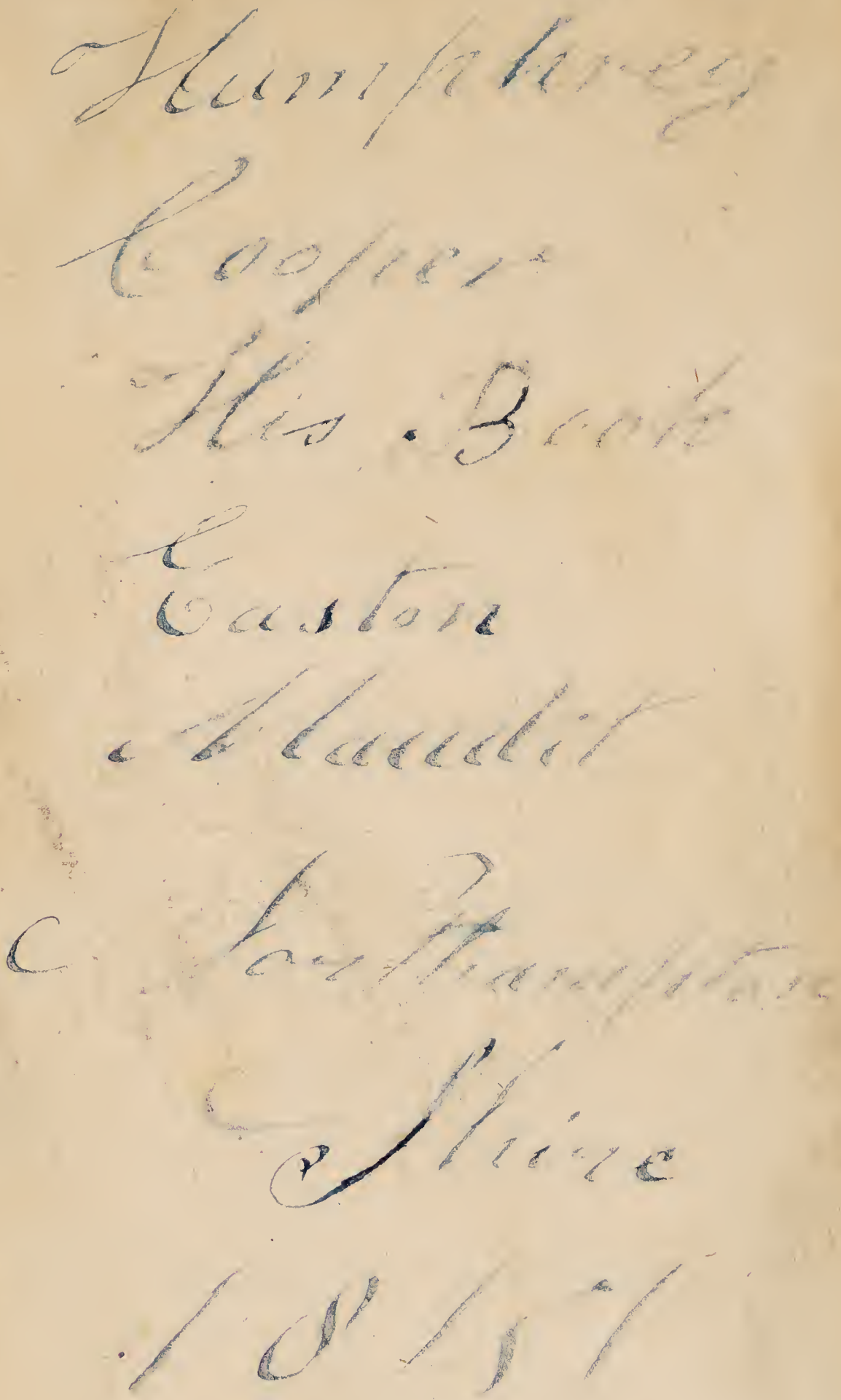
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EUODIA:

OR, A

DISCOURSE

ON

Causes and *Cures.*

In Two PARTS.

The First, Contains a Short and Easy Method, how to discover the Causes of any Disease.

The Second, Gives Plain Instructions how to proceed in the Cure of all, but more Particularly Complicated, Diseases.

By EDWARD STROTHER, *M. D.*

LONDON:
Printed for CHARLES RIVINGTON, at the *Bible* and *Crown*, in S. *Paul*'s Church-Yard, 1718.



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THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

THE *Young Gentlemen, whose Names are plac'd at the End of this Preface, having complain'd that the Sketch I had given of this Treatise, in the* Criticon Febrium, *was too Obscure, and by my own Confession Imperfect, and requested of me to forward to the Press a Larger Descant of it; I have thought it Reasonable to oblige them; and now it is Printed, I wish it may be of Service to all; and hope it will serve as a Directory for* Tyro's, *to guide 'em in the Management of all the various Changes, which the Species of Cau-*

ſes, and the Motions of Diſeaſes oblige them to be intent on through the whole Courſe of Cures.

In Reading Authors, a Young Practitioner is generally drawn in, ſo to overwean in his own Favour, at his Entrance into Practice, that he can hardly believe he ſhall ever meet with an Incurable Diſeaſe: But a little Uſe ſoon undeceives him; and he is then, on the other Hand, too much enclin'd to fall into the utmoſt Contempt of all the Flouriſh of the Learned World, and Reſolv'd to rely on Experience alone.

Theſe are Faults equally Pernicious, nor can they be avoided by any Method, more readily, than by what is here contain'd at one View; for Authors place the Sword in your Hands, and Arm you for the Combat; but leave you without Inſtructions How, *and* When *to Parry, or Thruſt. I have here aim'd at that Point, for the want of which,* Tyro's *are in the utmoſt Confuſion and Darkneſs.*

The Road I Travel here, is not much frequented by Phyſical Writers; and thoſe are moſtly Ancients, who have given us ſome Rules indeed; but mangled in the Application, and render'd Unintelligible to Practitioners; and Moderns have left the Ma-

nagement

nagement of them to the Judgment of the Agents; and in Truth, have seem'd to neglect them very much.

This Mistake, and Neglect of the Moderns, I was very sensible of, under the Fatigues of a Twenty Years Practice; and I Appeal to the Studious of Antiquity, whether I have not offer'd fair for the Advancement of the Methodus Medendi, *by this Small Treatise. I have always been very Sensible of the Inconveniencies which attend Consultations (even Abstracting from the Perverse Tempers the World abounds with) and I don't at all Wonder at* Menander's *Reproach of the the Faculty,* πολλῶν Ἰατρῶν Εἰσοδὸς μὰπώλεσεν. *I heartily wish this Small Volume may Contribute to pave a Road for a Stated and more Regular Proceedure on such Occasions: Thus far I can* Solemnly Affirm, *that the following Methods are so Stable and Unalterable, that they may be depended upon in the most Difficult Emergencies, and will be found, upon Trial, more Acceptable than is Imagin'd at the first View; and this may the better be Credited, if it is Consider'd, that whatever Defects others were not aware of, are here supply'd from a* Series *of full Practice, which I have constantly endeavour'd to suite to*

Right Reaſon, and not from an Imaginary Hypotheſis.

Theſe Methods, carefully purſued, will neceſſarily force a Reputation upon the Agent; for Medicines Skillfully Handled, and Judiciouſly Varied, draw Surprize from Common Spectators, who have found that others had fail'd of their Cure, though they had us'd the Individual Materials.

In this Treatiſe I have not quarrell'd with any Sect of Phyſicians; I admire the Rational, *admit of the* Methodical, *and am far from rejecting the* Empirical; *for as* Etmuller *well Obſerves, Phyſicians are not accounted Expert, unleſs Stock'd with* Erudition, Reaſon, *and* Practice: *The Firſt Includes, the Knowledge of* Anatomy, Chymiſtry, Materia Medica, *and* Practice: *The Second,* this Method: *And the Latter,* repeated Uſe, *and* Exerciſe on the Premiſes.

That Errors are unavoidable, muſt be granted me; this Life admits of no Infallibility in Opinions: How often is a Patient judg'd in little Hazard, who, ſome Hours after, ſlips through the Phyſicians Fingers? And the Reaſon is Plain, for 'tis not always poſſible to Graſp the whole Motion *of ſome Diſeaſes, which are in this*

Point

Point truly Occult: This is evidently true in Particulars. But Errors extend themselves into Sciences. and we too too often find, our Guides Diſpute the Way; the Diſparity is great, between a Particular and a General Error; by the Former, a Patient drops through a Criminal Defect, if not an Imperfection in the Art: But in the Latter, Shoals are hurried off by a Specious and Scientifical Ignorance. I have therefore, in this Treatiſe, taken Care, to admit of nothing for Truth, which I have not repeatedly Experienc'd for ſome Space of Years; I have taken Care to proceed from the moſt Simple, to the moſt Compounded Caſes, and have divided thoſe Caſes into their Minuteſt Differences: And therefore if I am Miſtaken in any Point, I hope I have merited no Blame.

As for the Number of Obſervations inſerted, I muſt inform my Readers, that I have not gone about to Coin any; but ſuch as have actually been under my Care, ſome time or other, I have ſet down for their Information; only I grant, that ſuch as were from the Peſtis, *I have borrow'd; and I believe, they will meet with ſome Obſervables here, in a very Explicit Man-*

ner, which will not be disagreeable to Lovers of Experience.

I cannot deny that I have inserted Cases nearly Similar, in some few Paragraphs; and that I have plac'd an Individual Case amongst the Contraries, *which I have plac'd among the Compounds; as also have advis'd a Contrary Case to be Separately Cur'd in one Place, and Conjunctly in another; but whoever Considers the Reasons I have for so doing, will Excuse the seeming Errors; for besides that they are Cases which befell my different Patients; I carry my Views to the Minutest Considerations, Equalities, and Superiorities of the* Energia Indicandi, *too Tedious to be accounted for here.*

I am very Indifferent as to what Cavils may be made against this Useful Treatise; I should however be Sorry to be Convicted of any Real Errata; *for I have that Value for Truth, and the Wellfare of my Fellow-Creatures, that I will with Pleasure Retract any Error I am appriz'd of: As for Low Censures,*

Erit loquacis pulchra Proterviæ
Vindicta, risisse, & sereno
Magnanimum tacuisse vultu.

Such

to the Reader.

Such who have Triumph'd over a Trifle, will be Reconcil'd upon a Serious Reflection; and therefore, if the Author of the Hydro-Sidereon, *had not Misapprehended the State of the Question, he would never have Unwarily granted a Subsidence of Invisible* Atoms, *and yet Contested against it in* Powders *barely Impalpable; nor seemingly denied the Stupendous, and Sensible Effects of* Testaceous Alcalines *immers'd in* Acids, *or* Antimonials *in Wine, even without any perceptible Diminution of their Absolute Gravities.*

The Prognosticks *having never been Modell'd, as yet, into any Certain Rules, many Difficulties will hang upon the Agents Hands, which will Stagger him in his Determinations: And that being a Task of Labour, the Reader must Content himself with the Sketch he meets with in Page* 102, 103, 104. *of this Treatise: The Species of Causes are here also Suppos'd. Without the Former, 'tis Impossible to distinguish between the Disparity of Motion in Symptoms: And without the Latter, 'tis Impossible to Cull Individuals. But these are not my Province at Present.*

And now, my Readers, I shall Leave you to be further Satisfied from the Work it self.

The

The following Gentlemen having requested, that their Names should be inserted in the First Treatise I should Publish, for having been early Encouragers of these Lectures subjoin'd, on so useful and necessary an Introduction to Practice, as an Experimental Materia Medica; *I have done them that Justice; and have also here Subjoin'd the* Schedule of LECTURES, upon an Experimental Materia Medica, *Read in* February, *&c.* 1717. *and which will be Read again in* October, 1717.

THE Principles by which the Materials Operate, are demonstrated with Various *Apparatus*, and Numerous *Experiments*; where all Varieties of Opinions are Reconcil'd.

The

The Schedule

The Rational Methods of Preparing Medicines according to their Principles; ſo that Certainty may be attain'd to in adminiſtring of them, and they may be rendred Effectual.

The Short Rules, and Methods of Compoſing all Shop Medicines, by *Pharmacy*, or *Chymiſtry*.

The *Rationale* Subjoin'd, why they are ſo prepared.

Of *Miſcibles*, and *Immiſcibles*; where neceſſary Methods are mark'd out, for avoiding Inconſiſtent Jumbles; which often render Young Phyſicians the Subject of Ridicule.

Of the Eaſieſt Methods of Preſcribing.

Of a *Mechanical Method* of Doſing of Medicines; and alſo of Proportioning them upon Variation of Preſcription.

Experiments on the Various Ways, Medicines do, or can Act.

Of

of Lectures.

Of Fermentation, and the Analogy between Bodies; with various Experiments on these Heads.

Of the Materials us'd in Practice; their usual Preparations (whether Chymical, or Galenical;) their Vertues deduc'd Naturally, by Experiments from the Preceeding Heads; and rang'd in an Easy and Natural Order, along with their Various *Specifications* through the whole Body of Practice; and Rules how to manage the Cautionary Part; and how to judge whether Medicines will be Effectual or Dangerous; *where are added, General Rules to know the Vertues of Medicines by their* Characteristicks *only.*

The Principles of the Blood are demonstrated by Various Experiments and Methods; with Explanations upon them; of the Various Uses of them; of the Properties of the Blood, Consider'd Chymically, Mechanically, *&c.*

The Nature of the Consistent Parts (of Muscles, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Lym-

Lymphaticks, Bones, Glands, Fibres, *&c.*) *respectively*; or, as far as they have any Relation to have Effects produc'd on them, by proceeding with Convincing Experiments on this Head.

Experiments to demonstrate how far Medicines do Act upon our Fluids, of Each Denomination, and our Solids.

Additional Experiments, how to discover pretended Arcanu'm*s of any Kind.*

The Subscribers Names, in the Order they Subscrib'd.

MR. Edward Pearce, *Holsworth, Devon.*

Mr. William Norman, *Gilford, Surry.*

Mr. J. Conningham, *Lugd. Bat. Penrith, Cumberland.*

Rufus Langley, *Newton-Abbot, Dev.*

James Briett, *Exeter, Devon.*

Alexander Popham, *Exeter, Devon.*

Edward Kenion, *Rochdale, Lancashire.*

John Heathcote, *Lugd. Bat. Cut-Thorp, Derbyshire.*

Daniel Flexney, *Lugd. Bat. Whitney, Oxon.*

Cornelius Heathcote, *Cut-Thorp, Derbyshire.*

John Challoner, *Morpeth, Northumberland.*

Mr. James

Subscribers Names.

Mr. James Graham, *Lugd. Bat. Luckerby, Anandale.*
John Woodrow, *Lugd. Bat. Glascow*
Thomas Wilsford, *Cantab. Pontfract, Yorkshire.*
William Pennicott, *Sheer-Lane, London.*
John Clarke, *Oxford, Oxon.*
L. Holker, *Cantab. Gravesend, Kent.*
John Rutherford, *Lugd. Bat. Edinborough.*
------- Peck, *Drury-Lane, London.*
William Musgrave, *Newcastle upon Tine.*
Francis Dunn, *Alnwick, Northumland.*
George Story, *Newcastle upon Tine.*
Richard Bishoppe, *Gravesend, Kent.*
Willi. Wymond, *Bodmin, Cornwall.*
Benjamin Waide, *Hull, Yorkshire.*
G. Locke, *Alnwick, Northumberland.*

These Lectures were Finish'd in Seven or Eight Weeks.

EUODIA:

ERRATA.

PAge 7. *Line* 15. *after* Abſceſſes, *read* Succeed it. *p.* 28. *l.* 11. *Dele* Berberries. *p.* 34. *l.* 11. *Dele* and therefore. *p.* 51. *l.* 28. *after* Agents, *put only a* Comma. *p.* 62. *l.* 1. *read* La. *p.* 78 *l.* 2. *read* Scirrhous. *p.* 135. *l.* 7. *Dele* chuſe the Leſſer Evil, and; ibid. *Dele the* Parentheſis. *p.* 187. *l.* 27. *after* Degree, *r.* As.

EUODIA:

OR, A

DISCOURSE

ON

Cauſes and *Cures.*

DISCOURSE I.

HAVING ſome time ago deliver'd a Sketch of my Thoughts on theſe Subjects, and having diſclos'd my Deſign of Publiſhing the Tracts themſelves, of which Thoſe were Hints; I was then far from imagining, the World ſhould think it their Intereſt to oblige me to keep Promiſe with them: However, if what

is here advanc'd prove Uſeful, I have my Aim.

I have divided this Treatiſe into two *Diſcourſes*, each of which is no leſs than abſolutely neceſſary to Practitioners. Not to fiſh out the Cauſes of a Diſeaſe, wou'd be to reduce the Practice to Empiriciſm; to fathom 'em is very difficult, and often eſcapes our weak Endeavours; to build Practice upon a Sett of Obſervations only, is a hazardous *Analogiſm*; to depend on Fortuitous Events, is Weakneſs; to make it Conſequential from the Doctrine of Cauſes, ſeems too Metaphyſical: Few think this Trouble neceſſary, fewer purſue it, and the moſt Sagacious have the Modeſty to own the Difficulty of Steering by it; and have been deterr'd from the Work from the Severity of Cenſure. Diſeaſes are Conſequents of fixt Cauſes, theſe Cauſes are uſher'd in by evident ones: To know then the Order and Number, the Efficacy and Modality of Evident Cauſes, is Pleaſing and Profitable: Their Knowledge leads us into the Secret of judging on the Changes produc'd on our Fluids and Solids; without this Faculty our *Idea's* are Confus'd, our Knowledge Lame,

and

and Syllogiſtical Practice becomes Impoſſible.

Phyſical Writers have dubb'd Evident Cauſes with the Titles of *Non-Natural* or *Neceſſary*, and *Non-Neceſſary*: But I hope my Readers will be pleas'd to perceive, I aim not at uſeleſs and vain Diſtinctions, breeding Confuſion, and cloging our Enquiries, (for whether Neceſſary or not Neceſſary, they, when apply'd, act Neceſſarily:) And as later Philoſophers have been happier in diſcovering the Properties of every *Species* of Matter than thoſe of former Ages; we now look back with wonder on their precarious Reaſonings.

I ſhall divide my Enquiries concerning Cauſes, into *External* and *Internal*. *By the firſt, I wou'd be underſtood to ſpeak of the Air, and whatever ſurrounds*, or is apply'd to, *us*; Of our *Victuals, and whatever is taken Inwardly*; of *Motion* and *Reſt*; of *Sleep* and *Watching*; of *Paſſions*; of *Excretions* and *Retentions*; and of *Mixtures*, (*as of Venery, which conſiſts in Motion, Paſſion, and Excretion*;) *and of the Kinds of Life*, &c. As for *Excretions* and *Retentions*, *I underſtand ſome Remote or Conjunct Cauſe fixt in us or upon us*;

the Sequels of which are term'd *Diſeaſes*, as they are fix'd on the Parts, and incommode 'em; and *Symptoms*, as they prejudice the ſtated Functions of the Parts: But the Buſineſs of a Phyſician being to remedy *Cauſes only*, Diſeaſes and Symptoms only point out to us the Site of theſe Cauſes and their Magnitude: So that it will rid me of much Trouble to neglect the ordinary Courſe, which I have ſufficiently conſider'd, and find trifling, and only sketch out the Notions I have entertain'd on theſe Heads, which I dare rely on, and you will find agreeable to good Reaſon: The Non-Neceſſary and Non-Natural Cauſes only differ as the firſt are Fortuitous, and the latter Neceſſary.

ARTICLE

Article I.

Of what Surrounds us, or is Apply'd.

OUR firſt Enquiry to the Sick muſt be, on all the Varieties of Circumſtances which the *Air* has been under where they live: To this purpoſe, let them diſcover whether they live in a free and unconfin'd Place; whether they live in Marſhy Grounds, in a Mountainous Country, or a Plain; whether they live near Mines or Woods; and in ſhort, how the Air was affected at their firſt Seizure: We are not only to examine on this neceſſary Cauſe, but we muſt proceed to know all that has ſurrounded 'em; under which we muſt demand, what has been *apply'd Externally* (ſuch as Cloaths, Stoves, Plaiſters, Unguents, impure *Coitus*, Bites, *&c.*) for theſe convey ſome *Deleterious* Particles, or make us exhale our uſeful Parts, and thus contribute their Mite to

Diſeaſes. The Changes the Air undergoes, are now remark'd ſufficiently by All; and ſince it is ſo neceſſary to Life, that Mankind can't live many Moments without it; it therefore behoves a Phyſician to be Nice in informing himſelf of the various Circumſtances that may have contributed to his Patient's preſent Ailment. We ſhall be look'd upon as but careful enough, if we enquire into the Changes of the Air in its Preſſure, Elaſticity, Heat and Cold, Moiſture and Drineſs, and in its Purity: Such whoſe Buſineſs it is to guard Mankind from impending or preſent Diſeaſes, ought to conſult the *Barometer*, the *Thermometer*, the *Hygrometer*, and the *Specifical Attractors*; from whence they will be enabled to fiſh out the Peculiar Effects communicated to our Fluids, at leaſt as far as Humane Knowledge can inform us; we will conſider the common and noted Effects of the ſeveral Differences of it, in a ſhort Scheme which I have here annex'd, by which you will be enabled to judge of the aſcrib'd Conſequences.

COLD

COLD AIR.

I Shall mention ſome Diſorders proceeding from it, from the beſt of Obſervers, *Hippocrates*, and ſhall ſubjoin ſome *Rationale* upon them ſuitable to Modern Diſcoveries; Ancient Obſervation tells us, that Coughs, Phlegmatick Diſeaſes, Defluxions, Weakneſſes, Weak Stomachs, Abortions, Convulſions in Children, Aſthma's, Diarrhœa's (but no Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, nor ardent Fevers, when the *alvus liquida*) long Fevers, Epinyctides, Hæmorrhages, Hæmorrhoids, Sore Eyes, Pleuriſies, Internal Abſceſſes; It in a peculiar Manner, and always affects our Lungs; however it is found to make Men Robuſt, Strong Headed, and makes ſome have hard Stools, and makes others have Bilious ones; * it encreaſes, if Strong, Perſpiration; but curbs it, if weak; it corroborates the Fibres.

Modern Experience gives us to underſtand, that the Air by Cold is compreſs'd

* *Sanctor. Medicin. Static.*

and heavier, and denſer than in a Natural State; the Column is not ſo high, tho' a low Column and a high one are of equal Weight, becauſe there's the ſame Quantity, only in a different State (of Contraction and Rarefaction;) for the Preſſure is the ſame, *quàm proximè*, in Cold and Hot Weather, as appears by the Barometer; only its Cold condenſes Fluids, *Sp. vin.* and *Solids*, (for even Metals are capable of Dilatation by Heat, and Contraction by Cold;) * 'tis upon this Quality that the Spirit of Wine in the Thermometer ſettles into the Ball.

Rationale. Coughs are produc'd by *Lympha* extravas'd from the Mouths of the Glands of the *Trachæa*; this Extravaſation proceeds from the over-diſtended Veſſels; this Fulneſs ariſes from the *Perſpirabile* retain'd by the Obſtruction of the Miliary Glands; and this Obſtruction proceeds from the Coarctation of the Pores, by the Contractive Force of the Air: That *Phlegmatick Diſeaſes*, or *Bilious ones*, ſhould ariſe from the ſame Cauſe, to wit, Obſtruction of Pores, ſeems

* *Acad. Del Cim. Eſperienz. Experim.* 3, 4.

ſome-

ſomewhat Paradoxical; but to a conſidering Perſon 'tis not ſtrange to conceive, that the Changes of Air may alter the Pores of the Healthy, of any Conſtitution: And as *Quicquid recipitur, ad modum Recipientis recipitur*; ſo if the Pores of a Phlegmatick or Bilious Perſon are ſtraitned, Symptoms will evene ſuitable to the Reigning State; and exceſſive Heats, or Phlegmatick Diſeaſes, will ſpring up, according to the Nature of the Matter retain'd, which ſmells Rank of the State of Blood; hence then *Defluxions* of Humours upon any Member, of Saline, Bilious, or Pituitous Matter. *Weakneſſes* are a Sequel; for if Perſons are of a Tender Conſtitution, they are unable to bear any ſtrong Contractions, their Spirits being few are put into Confuſions, and expended upon any Irregularity of their Motion, which the Retention of the *Perſpirabile* infallibly effects, and this, according to Obſervation, *evenes to weak Perſons upon a Cold Air.*

Weak Stomachs; 'tis not difficult to conceive how Digeſtion and Appetite are in ſome degree hurt; for Confuſions in our Humours, upon Retention of the *Effluvia*, produce analogous Secretions, and the

Secreta

Secreta into the Stomach being of an Unnatural Mixture, become unfitted for the uſual Irritation, and we ſwallow without Appetite, and by a Conſequence our Digeſtion is either done too haſtily, or is ſlower than is agreeable to our Nature.

Abortions often ariſe from Plenitude, and weak Perſons being ſubject to have their Pores bung'd up from Cold, are fill'd with Humours which endanger Ruptures of the Veſſels, Hæmorrhages and Abortions.

Convulſions in Children; Theſe are no other than irregular Motions of the Spirits; and Children, being the moſt ſuſceptible of any Influences of Air, from the Mouldableneſs of the Fibres into any Dimenſions, ſuffer, from the Coldneſs, a Contraction of the Pores; if then a Diarrhœa or a Diabetical Flux ſucceed not Perſpiration aboliſh'd, no great wonder they are Convuls'd.

Aſthma's may be immediate Products of the Cold Air; for the Contact of the Air, with the Lungs makes its Effects, here Immediate: So that whether we conſider 'em produc'd by the condenſing of the *Secreta* of the Lungs, and fixing them cloſe to the Mouths of the Glands, as is uſual

to

to old spitting *Asthmaticks*, and thus filling the external Walls of the *Aspera Arteria*; or whether we consider that it contracts the Fibres here forcibly, and hinders a free Circle, and consequently brings on an Oppression on the Circulatory Tubes, an *Asthma* is the Consequence of either Supposal.

Diarrhœas are a frequent, and many times a salutary *Succedaneum* of the suppress'd *Perspirabile*; and 'tis common, in Hydrostaticks, to find Fluids, curb'd at one Port, to force another in a weak Part: And upon this Succession neither *Pleurisies* nor *Fevers* attack us; because in the first place, it seldom happens that the Motion of the Blood is violently bent to two Opposite Goals at once; and moreover, what is deny'd the usual Exit at the Pores, is supply'd with an equivalent Passage through the Intestinal Glands, and so readily, that the Vessels are not long crowded with a Plenitude, and consequently Heterogeneity is prevented.

Fevers, of any sort, according to *Sanctorius*; for Effervescences frequently arise from the Retention of noxious and fermentative Particles.

Sore Eyes, *Epinyctides*, *Hæmorrhoids*; 'tis well if the *Perspirabile* retain'd, only

ly fix its Impurities upon the Cuticular Glands, and produce there ſmall Abſceſſes following Inflammations; for the ſame Divine Author gives us to underſtand that Pleuriſies (eſpecially) and Abſceſſes, from internal Inflammations, are a frequent Conſequence of this Retention.

However, it could not happen that any of thoſe good Qualities, *Hippocrates* mentions, ſhould evene, unleſs the Cold did corroborate the Fibres, and promote Perſpiration in Robuſter Conſtitutions.

HOT AIR

RAISES the following Diſorders: *In Spring*, *Inſaniæ*, Melancholies, Epilepſies, Fluxes of Blood, *Anginæ*, *Gravedines*, *Raucedines*, *Tuſſes*, *Lepræ*, *Impetigines*, *Vitiligines*, and ulcerous Puſtules, Tubercles, and Pains of the Joints. *In Summer*, continual Fevers (and Ardents,) Tertians, Quartans, Vomiting, Fluxes, ſore Eyes, pains of the Ears, Ulcerations of the Mouth, and putrid Ulcers of the *Pudenda* and *Sudamina*: We find the Spring,

Spring, or Summer, by their Heat, encreaſe Perſpiration, and heat us; but if continu'd, weaken and cool us.

Modern Experience informs us, that Heat expands all Fluids, and the Thermometer is a good Inſtance of this Truth; the Air then is rarefied, that is, 'tis more expanded, its Column is longer, 'tis leſs Denſe, it becomes leſs Elaſtick, or its Spring is more Evolv'd than in its Natural State: If Liquors in Veſſels contain an Air denſer than the External, it will expand itſelf to an *Æquilibrium* with the External; and hence it is we often find Bottles crack by its expanſive Force; we find that in a Receiver exhauſted, warm Liquors boil violently; Animals don't ſurvive a ſtrong Exuction, and Bladders ſwell upon Exuction.

I ſhall attempt a ſhort *Rationale* on theſe Diſeaſes, to ſhew you how Heat, by altering the Air's Condition, works upon us to produce ſuch ſtupendous Effects; *Inſaniæ*, *Melancholiæ*, *Epilepſiæ*, are various Species of *Irregular Secretions, or Motions of the Animal Spirits*; and if we even ſhould ſuppoſe theſe Fluids no way Heterogeneal, yet the Rarefaction our Fluids undergo at ſuch a Seaſon in the

Tranſit

Tranſit from a Denſity to a great Rarity, would ſometimes be ſufficient to put us under Confuſions ſomewhat ſurprizing; but if we conſider the Blood as not Homogeneal but abounding with ſome Aſymmetry, and particularly ſuch as is capable of raiſing Commotions ſpontaneouſly; what a dangerous Addition muſt ſo effectual a Cauſe be, as the alter'd State of the Air? The Brain is not the only Stage ſuch Tragedies are acted on; but the Blood Veſſels burſt with the teeming Contents, and Effuſions of Blood enſue: *Fevers of any Species* are but *Lucta*'s rais'd by the Heterogeneous Particles, and differ by Individual and Accidental Qualities, or Quantities; and as for *Eruptions, and other Cuticular Diſorders* here nam'd, they ſeem to ariſe from the various modified Salts, ſome of which are more concentred, others groſſer or leſs fierce, which *inter perſpirandum* make a Lodgment, and ravage according to the degree of Force. Here we may plainly perceive, that *Hippocrates* has pointed out to us the Diſeaſes of the Blood, and thoſe of the *Secretory Ducts* alſo; where the *Lucta* raiſes preternatural Commotions in the former,

and

and Diſeaſes ſuitable to the Organ, the *Secreta* are ill ſecern'd through in the Latter.

MOIST AIR.

WET Seaſons *Hippocrates* obſerves to be productive of many Diſorders; as Chronical Diſeaſes, Ulcers, long Fevers, *Diarrhœæ*, Epilepſies, Apoplexies, *Angina's*; they make Men Groſs, Pale and Lazy.

We find upon Moiſture, that *Mercury* ſettles in the Barometer, and muſt conclude, that though the Winds be one main Occaſion of its ſettling, yet when Calm Weather and Rain coincide, it alſo ſettles, and ſome way not yet determin'd: That Mr. *Boyle's Hygroſcope* will at ſuch a time preponderate, or That in the *Academia del Cimento*, will drop in proportion to the Ambient Moiſture; we find alſo experimentally, by *Sanctorius*, that Moiſt Weather curbs our *Perſpirabile* in a large Proportion.

To make theſe Obſervations and Experiments Conſequential, we need only conſider, that Moiſture proceeding from Aqueous

Aqueous Particles floating in the Atmosphere, must act Univocally as at other Times; that is, consider'd in a Relative Sense, or as to its Heat or Coldness, it either Relaxes or Contracts our Pores; but in either Sense they are rendred unfit for free Perspiration, and therefore that aerial and insensible Fluid is arrested in our Veins; and according to the various Commixtures and Textures of It, various Tendencies are discover'd.

Chronical Diseases are from Seeds and Principles in the *mixtum* of an Inimical Nature to the Natural OEconomy, but however not very fierce; and consequently their Effects are not soon exerted nor soon terminated; they make slow Advances, and destroy us by Piecemeal; so that whoever suffer from such Disorders, must be very Heedless or Necessitous Persons: However, as this Weather does not affect us otherwise than, mostly, by the Pores; all Constitutions may not enjoy so easy a Change.

Ulcers are the Product of Salts Corrosive in some Degree, in which 'tis necessary to know that some Corrosive Particles differ infinitely from others, both in Specie and Degree; but so far as is con-

convenient for the preſent Caſe is, that theſe Salts fixing on the ſurface are ſufficient to produce various Changes there, and this muſt be ſuppos'd to vary with the preſent preternatural State; in which the *Græcians* ſeem to have out-done our Climate in Acrimonies.

Long Fevers are arguments of Fluids under a *Lucta*; but, which is more gradual, from a ſuperabundance of aqueous Particles contain'd, which ſo ſoon as they are evaporated to a juſt Proportion, the Commotion then encreaſes, and a Struggle is rais'd, and at laſt a ſeparation is accompliſh'd, and the Fever terminates.

Diarrhœa is Explain'd, as has already been ſpoken of.

Epilepſies are irregular Motions of the Spirits, which I have already mention'd.

Apoplexies and *Angina's*, ariſe from Humours arreſted in their Motion from ſome extraneous Mixtures in the Blood, incapable of Circulating in ſo rapid a Manner, as they do upon Perſpiration ſtopp'd.

Lazineſs on wet Weather, is noted by all.

DRY AIR.

SUCH Seaſons are healthfuller than wet ones; Diſeaſes in ſuch Seaſons ſoon terminate. *Acute Fevers* happen at ſuch Seaſons, *Conſumptions*, *ſore Eyes*, *Gouts*, *Dyſenteries*, *Stranguries*. *Sanctorius* ſays, that ſuch Air promotes *Perſpiration*.

Modern Experience demonſtrates to us, that Drought makes the *Mercury* riſe in the *Barometer*; in the *Hygroſcope*, one Species mounts to an *Æquilibrium* in the Balance; another affords little, nay, no Moiſture.

We will in ſhort Explain theſe *Phænomena* in Human Bodies; If we conſider that a Dry Air is in a Natural State, we muſt believe, the Almighty Power has made this a Standard for the meaſure of Deviations from thence; and that a due Preſſure expands our Lungs to ſufficient Dimenſions, and helps thereby to propell the Fluids forcibly enough into all the Minute Secretory Ducts, and among the reſt, into the Miliary Glands, and *promotes Perſpiration*, and by a conſequence makes us Healthful.

Acute

Acute Fevers may indeed happen ſometimes; for as Diſorders terminate ſoon in ſuch a State of Weather, from the Cauſe now mention'd; ſo Acute Diſorders, if any, ſupervene; becauſe whatever Salts reign in the Blood, approach near to a Contact, and are freed from any ſuperabounding Aquoſity, and conſequently irritate the Veſſels to quicker *Oſcillations* and *Saparations*; and what makes this more evident is, that *Conſumptions*, *Ophthalmies*, *Gouts*, *Stranguries* and *Dyſenteries*, ariſe and ſpring up in ſuch Seaſons, which are the Conſequence of Acrimonious Salts reigning in the Maſs of Blood, which produce Effects ſuitable to the Degree of Irritation.

WINDY AIR.

SANCTORIUS lets us underſtand, that Winds Curb *Perſpiration.*

The *Barometer* ſettles ſenſibly upon Storms, and Contrary Winds are the ſuppos'd Cauſe of the various Heights in the *Torricellian Tube.*

In ſuch a State, where the *Atmoſphere* is rarer, we cannot enjoy the Benefit of

its weight to expand our Lungs to a ſufficient Dimenſion, nor conſequently will they propell our Fluids to their aſſign'd Lengths; and hence *Dr.* Drakes *Opinion*, L. 2. C. 7. that as the *Incumbent Atmoſphere, is the true Antagoniſt to the Inſpiratory Muſcles*, ſeems well grounded; ſo that they cannot be truly elevated without a juſt Preſſure; and as in Windy Weather the Air ſeems Lighter; therefore full Inſpirations are not then frequent, nor by Conſequence are the Fluids fully protruded to the extream Parts, nor are the *Secretory Ducts* fill'd enough for due Quantities of Separation.

CALM AIR.

IT promotes *Perſpiration*; the moſt Temperate is, when People neither ſhiver with Cold, nor ſweat with Heat.

In Calm Weather the *Mercury* riſes, and the Air is heavy, and we find this State of Air attended with no ill Accidents, in *Hippocrates*, provided it be not accompanied by ſome other Exceſs, as ſhall be ſeen anon.

PURE

PURE AIR.

WHENEVER the Air is ſtock'd with proper Particles, our *Perſpiration* is equal, and Health is preſerv'd; we avoid the danger of Exceſs in *Evaporation* as well as of *Retention*; in both which there is Danger, though more in the Encreaſe than Diminution of it: This is a well blown Air.

IMPURE AIR.

IN *Caliginous* Air, from Water, Men are Pale, Groſs, Lazy; Hence foggy and fetid Air is bad.

Experience informs us, that *Artificial Air* is Prejudicial to Fire, and Reſpiration; that Animals can't live in it, nay, even live longer in *Vacuo* than in ſuch Air; and a ſhorter Space in Mineral than in Vegetable, Artificial, or in Animal Air; though all of 'em kill the Inhabitants. I remember, in the Year 1696, an Account in our Publick Papers, of a

Gentleman who (having drop'd his Purſe of Gold) employ'd the *Cloacarians* to dive for it: The Vault being open'd, and one endeavouring to go down was ſtruck dead, and the ſecond alſo; ſo that the Vault was clos'd: And I don't find the Glaſs of any uſe to diſcover this Condition of Air, unleſs the whole Atmoſphere be tainted with the ſame, which no one contends for; and therefore it will appear to a ſtrict enquirer into the *Phænomena* of Nature, an Aſſertion ſomewhat Precarious to prate of Arſenical, of Mephitical, or of any Impurity in the Air, whilſt we have had no Trials made this way in ſuch Sickly Seaſons. We are now pretty well qualified to know what Bodies attract each other; thus we are inform'd, That *Oil of Tartar* expos'd, in *Arabia*, attracts to itſelf the *Odoriferous Particles* of the Roſes which float in the Air: That *Lime* expos'd in an Air abounding with an Acid, produces the *Halinitrum* of Walls; which upon Diſſolution in Water, Filtration and Evaporation, becomes Niter: That *Allum*-Ore robb'd of its Salt; nay, and *Vitriol* robb'd of its Salts, by expoſing, afford again *Allum*, and Salts of *Vitriol*; and

that

that *Colcothar*, by Expoſing grows heavier, and by Lixiviation affords a Salt: That *Sulphur* grows black when expos'd, if *Vitriol* abound. Many more Examples of this kind might be brought, to try what Truth there is in the *Suſpicion*; but let theſe ſuffice for Inſtance: However 'tis very probable, that ſuch *Effluvia* (if any ſuch there are found to reign then) mount not very high, yet may mount high enough to affect our Pores and Lungs.

I ſhall only put my Readers in mind, that ſleeping in the ſame Bed, with Conſumptive Perſons eſpecially, we are thereby in danger of being tainted with their Impure Breath, ſtock'd with acrimonious Particles.

Temperate, and *Intemperate Air.*

I Have above remark'd, that the moſt Temperate Air is ſuch as neither makes us Shiver nor Sweat; I ſhall add, that the greater equality in any of the Air's Properties (as well as uſual Seaſons) makes us Healthful; and Seaſons alike, without Corruption, keeps us Healthy;

whereas violent Heats, ſharp Winters, or Tempeſtuous Weather deſtroy us. But we will take a ſhort view of what *Hippocrates* has obſerv'd; *Places expos'd to Hot Winds from the Weſt or South, and Cold from the North,* are Sickly: *Where Dew falls in a Morning, and cold Breezes attend, and at Night ſcorching Heats,* theſe are ſubject to Diſeaſes; for all changeable Weather ſubjects us to Diſtempers.

Winter; *South Winds, Rainy and Calm*; *Spring*; *North Winds, Dry, Stormy*; Miſcarriages, Weak Children, Defluxions, Lippitudes, *Inteſtinorum Difficultates*; which happen from *Perſpirabile* retain'd, *Pondus* encreas'd, and Plenitudes of various Humours.

Summer; *Rainy, South Winds, and Autumn alſo*; in Winter, Ardent Fevers, Inflammations on the Lungs, *&c.* ſupervene; If nothing Impure or Venomous is communicated; however the *Pondus* is encreas'd (to an Obſtruction of the Pores) the Air is leſs Elaſtical and more heavy than uſual; hence our Blood will rarefy in Proportion to the Degree of that of the External Fluid; but finding no Paſſage, muſt ferment and raiſe Diſeaſes.

Summer,

Summer, dry North Winds; *Autumn, wet and South Winds*; Head-Aches, Apoplexies, Palſies, Hoarſeneſſes, Coughs, Conſumptions; Cold and Wet both hinder Perſpiration; and what Ailments may not ſupervene an Encreaſe of Humours, from a continu'd Retention?

In ſhort, Seaſons very Diſſimilar are Sickly, and the contrary Healthful; becauſe every change of Air affects our Pores and Fibres, as has been noted before.

Thus have I rang'd through *Hippocrates*'s Obſervations in his *Aphoriſms*, and *L. de Aere, Locis, & Aquis*, to ſhew you how neceſſary it is for Phyſicians to make nice inquiry into the States the Air has been under, in order to fiſh out the Cauſe of a Diſeaſe: But it is alſo uſeful to inform us, where the Patient ought to live; if the Diſtemper be ſuch, as can be much influenc'd by this Aërial Fluid: *I ſhall only remind the Enquirer, that at the Time he is inquiſitive of the various States the Air is under where the Patient has liv'd; He would at the ſame Time not forget to take notice of all ſuch Fortuitous* Ambientia, *or* Admota, *which the Patient may have made uſe of about him*;

him; ſuch are Stoves, Bathes, Unguents, Emplaſters, Cloaths, Flannels, Odours, Fumes, Vapours, Bites of Venomous Animals, impure *Coitus*, &c. for 'tis very well known of what dangerous Conſequences theſe are to the Sick: What ill Conſequences have I ſeen from *Bathing* in the Sea, in Gouty Perſons? The Parts being too much Conſtring'd where the Gout us'd to have its uſual Station, the next Fit has attack'd the Head in ſome, and Stomach in others: I have known a Conſumptive Perſon reduc'd to an Inability to walk, with keeping too warm, and Flannel, as *Wainwright* has well obſerv'd: I had almoſt loſt my Life with ſome Chymical Steams: But what need we inculcate ſo neceſſary a Caution? 'tis an Enquiry of equal Value with the Knowledge of the State of the Air.

From what has been advanc'd as Fact, it muſt follow from the ſame Obſerver, that when Epidemical Diſeaſes affect us, it may not be from our Diet, or Exerciſe, or any *other* of the Six Non-Naturals, but from what we all uſe in Common, *quodque Inſpirando trahimus*; according to the ſame *Hippocrates*.

Article II.

Of what is Swallow'd.

OUR next Enquiry muſt be, to know what ſort of Meat and Drink they have been accuſtom'd to feed upon; and this Demand muſt extend to whatever they have fortuitouſly Swallow'd, whether Medicinal or Deleterious.

As to Diet, we muſt Enquire into the Quality, Quantity, uſual Digeſtion, Manner and Seaſons.

As *Qualis Cibus, talis Chylus, Sanguis, Secreta, Fibræ & Superflua*; ſo ought a Phyſician to be very wary in Enquiries of this Nature, which give him Light into the Species of Cacochymy, the ſtate of Fibres, and what *Superflua* are introduc'd into our Bodies, and diſturb our Animal OEconomy.

A Diet of *Watry Particles* (ſuch are Melons, Cowcumbers, Purſlain, Lettuce, Spinage, Borrage, Water-drinking, Whey.) Of *Mucous Parts*, (ſuch

are

are Muſhrooms, Gravies, Corn, Barly-Water, Rice-Milk, Puddings, Bread in Water, Almonds, Nuts, Emulſions, Liquorice infus'd, Milk-Meats, Fiſh, young Animals, Yolks or Whites of Eggs, Decoction of *C. C.* Ivory, Snails, *Ichthyocolla*, Water Fowl, half Roaſted, or Cold. Of *Acid Particles*, (ſuch are Strawberries, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Peaches, Apricocks Crabs, Sorrel, Berberries, Crab Poſſet, Cyder, Quince, Medlars, Barberries, Sloes, Cervices, Cranberries, Butter-Milk.) Of *Oily Parts*, (Butter, Fat;) produce States of Blood too cold, and either throw us into Dropſies, Cachexies, Melancholies, or a ſeries of Diſorders ariſing from a Blood offending in Tenacity, a depauperated Fluidity, or ſome Laxity's of our Solids; Obſtructions, Colicks, Palſies, ſleepy Diſorders, Aſtrictions, ſometimes Diarrhœa's, Anorexies, Dyſpepſies, Jaundices, and many more from Chyle, Blood, Spirits, and all Secretions fraught with unactive Stores, unfit for the neceſſary Functions.

A Diet of *Fetids* (as Stale Meats Onions, Garlick, Mangoes, Catchups, *&c.*) Of *Acrids*, (as Muſtard, *Rad. Raph.*

Raph. ruſtic. & hort. Ginger.) Of *Aromaticks* (as Nutmeg, Cinamon, Cloves, Selery, Parſnip.) Of *Bitters* (as Wormwood, Horehound, Ground-Ivy, Coffee, *&c.*) Of *Saltiſh Taſtes*, (as ſalted Meats and Fiſh, Old Cheeſe.) *Dry'd Meats* (as of Birds feeding on Worms and Seeds, Bak'd, Fry'd, Roaſted, Broyl'd.) Of *Sweets* (as all fermented Liquors.) Of *Spirituous Liquors* (as Brandy, and all Spirituous Liquors;) produce the too exalted ſtates of Blood, and promote Perſpiration too much; hence ariſe Fevers, and febrile Diſorders, Hectick, Rheumatick Pains, Inflammations, Eruptions, Eryſipelas's, Bilious Colicks, Furors, Conſumptions, and moſt acute Diſorders: Indeed no wonder if the Corrupt Diet paſs off in Diarrhœa's, becauſe where there is no Concoction, Perſpiration is deſtroy'd.

Meats of eaſy Digeſtion are Reſtorative, ſuch are the light Bread, young Animals Fleſh, or in ſhort, ſuch as Cuſtom has inform'd us (which we are infinitely oblig'd to follow) agrees with the Particular and Specifick Nature we have to deal withall.

I muſt alſo give you to underſtand, that a certain ſort of Life, Regular and Uniform, yet ſo as not to exclude an Excurſion ſometime, is abſolutely neceſſary for ſuch who value Health; for Nature allows no Changes of Cuſtom, even of bad ones, but what is gradual: This our Nation finds to their Expence, in a ſudden removal from our Air to the Indian Climate; and therefore by the way, it would be uſeful for ſuch to know by the graduated Thermometer, to what Degree the Heat in thoſe warm Iſles (they deſign to inhabit) mounts the Spirit at its utmoſt Range, and gradually to accuſtome themſelves, before they travel thither, to an Air Artificially heated here to the ſame Degree: And if they would alſo try the *Gravity* and *Drineſs* of the Air, *by their proper Inſtruments*, the Baroſcope and Hygroſcope, I know not whether they will have reaſon to repent themſelves of this Diligence.

As for the Quantity of Diet, 'tis known that a *Moderate Quantity* encreaſes Perſpiration, and all other Secretions; and hence a nouriſhing full Diet is good for Workers, and promotes Perſpiration; but *Exceſs* in Eating or Drinking, whether

ther at once, or at any time, leſſens it. *Faſting*, if *moderate*, and 'till we are reduc'd to the former weight; or to the Idle; or to the too Heavy; or where Crudities are; is good: But *bad*, where too Exceſſive; for then alſo the Blood and Spirits Evaporate (unleſs after over eating.) Where Wearineſs, Heavineſs, large or little Suppers, no Perſpiration enſues; either becauſe 'tis carry'd another way, or there are not Fluids enough to propel it.

Let your Judgment, not your Appetite govern your Meals, for as Exceſs in Diet is a *Species* of Remedy for over Faſting; ſo *vice verſâ*, Faſting is a Remedy againſt Plenitude: But the Natural Secretions muſt direct us, hence Cuſtom and Experience is our beſt Guide: Only a ſmall exceſs of Fulneſs is better than Want; becauſe 'tis eaſier to take off, than feed; (or to uſe the Words of an Ingenious Author) *Material Diſeaſes are eaſier to cure than Immaterial ones.*

As to the *Time* of Repaſt, Cuſtom and Idioſyncraſy govern the World; only the *Old* ought to Eat little and often; becauſe much they can't Digeſt, and yet they want Spirits; and *Children* ought to Eat much and often, becauſe they

grow daily very much, becauſe they grow from ½ *Gr.* to 12 ℔ in Nine Months, *In utero*; hence 'tis plain, the growth is an *Aggregate of the Time multiply'd by the Quantity of Matter appos'd.*

Eating after Exerciſe, or on Diſturbance, or before a full Concoction (as alſo *drinking after Meals*) is bad; becauſe thus we either endanger Concoction by heaping up more than can be well diſtributed, or by hurrying it downwards.

As for Concoction, we judge of its being rightly perform'd, by feeling light, by not feeling what's Eat, by conſiſtent *Fæces*, by a due Perſpiration, or from the Stomach contracted, Belly ſoft, *Ructus* few or inſipid, agility and lightneſs of Body, clear Head, Urine good, (Citrine and ſettled;) on the contrary we know *Indigeſtion*, from a Fulneſs, Wind, Heavineſs, *& alvus Liquida.*

We muſt here enquire into what Medicines have been taken Internally, as whether they are Purgatives, *&c.* Poiſons, *deleterious* Medicines, *&c.* Whether any Extraneous Bodies are us'd in our Waters, Meat, or Bread.

We cannot believe *Stones*, or *Worms*, breed within us without a Diet that contains

tains them, and hence *Hippocrates* ſpeaks of *Hard Waters*, or ſuch as contain Stony or Mineral Particles; for theſe being in ſeveral Parts of the Nation, 'tis of uſe to know them and where they are: And as to Worms, *Seignior Redi* has plainly given us to underſtand, that they are bred by univocal Generation, and conſequently Worms are not bred within us, but from what we Eat; and as one *Species* ſwallow'd and hatch'd within us, breeds not a different one; ſo when we find *Lumbrici terreſtres* within us, we muſt agree that their *Ova* have been ſwallow'd in our Diet, from Roots and Plants, moſtly, and alſo from Milk. Thus our Enquiries will compaſs all *Aſſumpta* of any kind.

Article III.

Of what is Done.

UNDER this Head we may very well include, all Exercise, or Rest of Body and Mind, according to *Fernelius*, p. 199. *Causæ necessariæ quas declinare licet, et quibus nullâ necessitate utimur, ad ea genera quæ supra de necessariis posuimus, referri possunt.* And therefore we look upon *Motion*, *Watching*, and *Passions of the Mind*, to appertain to Exercise; and *Rest*, *Sleep*, and *Apathy*, to be referr'd to a Want or Defect in Exercise: Thus shall they be consider'd here.

Motion and *Rest.*

WE shall consider its *Quantity*, its *Manner*, and *Time*.

The *Quantity* of Exercise is grounded on the Repairs; for too much Motion, or even Passions and Watching,

Watching, diſproportionable to what our Spirits can admit of, expends us, makes us lighter and leaner, and throws us into *Conſumptions* and *Atrophies*; makes our Blood Saline and Corroſive, brings on old Age, and even Evaporates our neceſſary Fluids, and produces a drineſs of the *Alvus*; as *too little Enervates* us, heaps up Crudities, and makes us languid.

Hence Frictions us'd immoderately expend us; as alſo, *vice verſâ*, *Moderate Motion* hardens, ſtrengthens, and warms us.

Its Manner ought to be govern'd by the Nature of the Motion; it ought to be Gentle, or Violent, or none, according to the Nature of the Perſon's Conſtitution; Walking, Dancing, Quoits, are Moderate; as Ambling, Boats, Litters, are more ſo.

Its Time, ought to be after full Concoction; therefore it ought to be in a Morning, or an Evening; becauſe as Perſpiration is the Deſign, and not an Evacuation of the Senſibles mainly; ſo it ought to be us'd when the Victuals are in a Condition to fly off, and not before.

Watching and *Sleeping.*

THE chief Diſpute on Watching and Sleep centers on the Expence of *Perſpirabile. Signs of a ſufficiency of Perſpiration*, are diſcover'd from a certain Agility of Body, and Quickneſs of Senſes; *Sleep* then if moderate and quiet, promotes Perſpiration; particularly, if the Poſition of the Body be curv'd and lax (as *Hippocrates* remarks:) Nay, *Sanctorius* aſſures us, it is more effectual for it than Exerciſe, and therefore digeſts a large Supper better than Exerciſe. But if it either exceed, or offend in any manner, *then in the firſt Caſe* 'tis Deſtructive, and raiſes Pains, Laſſitudes, Heavineſs, Coldneſs, *&c.* from exceſs of Perſpiration; *in the latter*, if we are either uncover'd, or be unquiet, and we toſs, or we dream, or we change Beds, or we be not curv'd, it is Deſtructive by ſtopping Perſpiration, and raiſes Head Diſtempers, *&c.* The *Time* muſt be determin'd by each ones Conſtitution; but commonly the Night is beſt, after Supper (not juſt upon it) though Noon, if uſual, is good; ('tis not

not determinable by the number of the Hours, but by a perfect Concoction.) On the contrary, *Watching*, if exceſſive, will make us Weak, and feel Heavy from the Quantity Perſpir'd, and the Spirits exhauſted; and for a weak Perſon to bear a double Weight, is bad.

Paſſions of the *Mind.*

SOME of the Paſſions become Extravagant, and lay a Foundation for our Deſtruction equally certain with an Execution. In general, ſome Paſſions move the Blood and Spirits, and others arreſt 'em: Hence Joy, Hope, and all the Train of jolly, or ſudden angry Paſſions, rouze us, if moderate, and make us Perſpire, and give our Heart a juſt *Syſtole* and *Diaſtole*. *But if they degenerate into Exceſs*, the Paſſions of Mirth or Anger Exhale our Spirits, make us Perſpire too much; and in ſhort, bring on, *at firſt*, all the Diſtempers of too extravagant Motion of the Fluids, (Fevers, *&c.*) and when continu'd, all the Diſſolutions that can attend the Paſſions of Fear, Sadneſs, (Study) *&c.* which hinder Perſpiration, hinder

the Circulation, fix the Animal Spirits, cauſe Obſtructions, *Hypochondriaciſm*, *&c.* In ſhort, all exceſs of Paſſions whatever deſtroy our Reſt and Sleep, and hurt us more than Motion.

They are Cur'd by Contraries; Sadneſs and Dejection by Muſick, Hunting, Riding, *&c.* and Sleep Cures all Diſtempers of the Mind, as Evacuation does.

An *Apathy*, like *Inaction*, deſtroys us.

Of *Evacuations* and *Retentions*.

THE beſt Judgment of Exceſs of Evacuations, is our loſs of Strength thereby; and of Retention of Humours (preternatural) is Oppreſſion of the ſame; for as long as they are Natural, and agreeable to us, we are ſafe; but whenever they exceed, then they become Cauſes. Repletion is very dangerous, if exceſſive; 'tis Cur'd by proper Evacuants, when 'tis known to what Species it belongs, *viz.* whether 'tis old, or only freſh.

Article IV.

Of Mixt Externals.

THE following Notables are mixt of ſome of the former, and are therefore referrible to them; for Example, *Venery is mix'd of Motion, Paſſion of the Mind, and Evacuation*, and therefore its *Modus* ought to be nicely Manag'd; for if 'tis

Moderate, if done with a Propenſity, and if no Wearineſs, nor Heavineſs happen, but the ſame Agility remains after Sleep, 'tis good; without Emiſſion, and from Nature, 'tis beſt; 'tis good for the Young, but it heats 'em; 'tis good for hot and moiſt Plethoricks; it ought to exhilarate and appeaſe us; ſleep after it.

If *Exceſſive*, it hinders Perſpiration, and Concoction, (for then there's a Weight, and Wearineſs.) Summer *Coitus* hurts Concoction; where there are Obſtructions, or *alvus ſuppreſſa*, 'tis unſeaſonable, and bad; do't after Motion, not after Meat; if from the Mind, 'tis ill; the

Agitation hurts as much as Emiſſion; after ſtanding 'tis ill; it hurts the Eyes, and the Natural Heat. Give after too much of it, nouriſhing but little Diet; it heats the Liver and Kidneys, cools Stomach, Brain, and Heart; it raiſeth *Nephritis*, *Crudities*, *Catarrhs*, *Palpitations*, *Syncopes*, Flatulent Diet (now) is bad, 'tis bad for the Lean, and the Old.

Defective, hinders Perſpiration, cools, gives Palpitations and *tumores Teſtium*.

Time, 'tis beſt when in a juſt Temper, and when not full nor empty.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Buſineſs of Life.

HERE the Ingenious *Ramazzini* has deſcended to the minuteſt Particulars, and has trac'd out the Damages each Trades-man receives by the Trade he follows; to wit, he ſhews us that *Metallick Fumes* are Dangerous to Diggers in Mines, Gilders, Chymiſts, Painters, Surgeons, Apothecaries, Jakes-Men, Potters, Vintners, Salt and Sulphur Workers, *&c.*

That

That *Powders* enter the Lungs of Millers, Stone-Cutters, Tobacconiſts, *&c.* *That too much ſtraining Exerciſe and Motion*, is dangerous to Porters, Husband-men, Wreſtlers, Runners, Singers, *&c.* *That want of Exerciſe* is prejudicial to Students, and Sedentary People, *&c.* But as this Conſideration reaches no farther than to inſpect into the manner how a Patient has been prejudic'd by the *Non-Naturals*, or *Non-Neceſſaries* already mention'd; I think it uſeleſs to expatiate on Topicks we have been Copious enough on already.

I ſhall therefore diſmiſs this Subject, and proceed to what further Inquiries are neceſſary.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Natural Things.

WHEN the Phyſician has made himſelf Maſter of whatever Miſmanagement his Patient has been found guilty of in *Externals*; he muſt then take a View of what follows.

Firſt,

Firſt, He muſt enquire into the *Individual Nature of the Patient*; by which I mean, that as each Perſon is diſtinguiſh'd from another by their Face, ſo are they in what agrees or diſagrees with them; for ſome can bear one ſort of Remedy well enough, which another, tho' proper for their Diſeaſe, ſuffers extreamly by: Some can't bear *Opiates*; others, *Saffron*; a Third, is bliſter'd by any Plaiſter whatever; a Fourth, is mov'd with a Quarter of a Doſe; a Fifth, is mov'd by the Smell of a Cathartick; a Sixth, can't ſwallow Pills; and a Seventh, hates a Potion. 'Tis Impoſſible to know this, but by the relation of the Patient; and as 'tis very conducive to be inform'd of ſuch Things, the Phyſician muſt never omit this Queſtion of *Idioſyncraſies*.

Secondly, The *Sex* gives us great Light into Diſorders: The poor Females being ſubject to innumerable Diſorders from Irregularities in their *Menſtrua's*, makes this Knowledge neceſſary.

Thirdly, The *Habit* (*Natural* I mean) includes an *Eucraſy* of the Fluids and Solids, which denotes Health; if then the Colour of our Fluids or Solids are alter'd,

alter'd, they become *Preternatural*: Hence to know the *Natural Habit*, we muſt know the exact *Nature of all the Functions*, as in Health; of all *Natural Excretions or Retentions*, and the *Natural ſimple Qualities*, or we ſhall not be able to know their Deviations from Nature; hence here I preſuppoſe a Gentleman vers'd in the Theory of the *OEconomia Animalis*, and in *Anatomy*, both which inſtruct us in the former.

Fourthly, The *Age*; this gives us a Light into ſome Things, for ſome Ages are ſubject to ſome Diſtempers which others are not; *vid. Hippoc. Aph.* 24. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. *Sect.* 3.

Fifthly, We muſt enquire *into Cuſtoms*; this is a large Field, and the Patient muſt reveal every particular Cuſtom; not only as to the *Externals* and theſe *Internals* (now nam'd *Natural Things*:) But they muſt alſo diſcover to the Inquirer, what *Diſeaſes or Preternaturals have been uſual*, and have thereby become (as we may ſay,) Natural to them. Thus not only their *Cuſtomary* Diet, Air, Paſſions, Evacuations, *&c.* not only their *Idioſyncraſy*, Habit, *&c.* but alſo their *uſual* Diſeaſes, as *Vomitings*, *Hyſterick Paſſions*, *Gouts*, *Hernia's*, *Hæmorrhoids*, &c.

Article VII.

Of the Time.

THIS enquiry is neceſſary to know the Duration of Diſeaſes; by knowing the Time any Diſeaſe has laſted, we know, for Example, whether a Patient is likely to labour under the *Small Pox*; for if they have been Sick for Five or Six Days, and no Eruption has enſu'd, we may eaſily infer that there is no danger of the *Small Pox*, or *Meaſles*. Hence may the Times of the Diſeaſe be known (*viz.* the *Initium* or *Apparatus*; the Augment; the State and *Criſis*; or Declination.) Hence is known the Quantity of Motion in any Diſeaſe; and many more Circumſtances.

Article VIII.

Of Preternaturals.

THIS is the ſecret Manner of diſcovering the *Cauſes of Diſeaſes*; in the doing of which we muſt make full enquiry into the *Functions*; *Excretions* and *Simple Qualities*; and muſt in particular be appriz'd of the Vitiations of 'em, in all the Varieties of affecting; whether in their *Quantity*, *Quality*, or *Motion*; the Particulars of which it muſt not be expected I can mention in this ſmall Treatiſe; only we are firſt led by the Hand to 'em, by viewing the *Externals* and *Internals*; after which we take a view of all the various accidents produc'd, in the preſent Patient, in the *Intemperies*, the *Conformation*, the *Site*, and the *Solution of Continuity* in their Original Cauſes; the Knowledge of which leads us into the Knowledge of the Cure.

As for the Differences of Diſeaſes, which are purely accidental, they little concern the Phyſician, ſince they only indicate, as being from firſt Cauſes: Some

are

are term'd *Idiopathical*, becauſe they are fix'd on one Part, and depend on no other, and are call'd alſo *Eſſential:* Others are term'd *Primary*, becauſe they preceed all others: Others *Secondary*, becauſe they follow ſome preceeding Diſeaſe; all theſe are fix'd: Others again are call'd *Sympathical*, or *by Conſent*, and are the Shadow of the Primary Diſeaſe; they are not fix'd: Others *Anomalous*, becauſe they have retreated Inwardly: Others *Compound*, becauſe many: Others *Complicated*, becauſe they incommode one and the ſame Function, though in a common Acceptation they are call'd ſo when they are compounded: Others *Connex'd*, when one depends on another: Others *Separate*, when neither depends on each other: Others *Metaptotical*, which are Critical or Symptomatical Diſeaſes: Others *Epidemical*, where many labour under one and the ſame Diſeaſe at once, and in one Country; others *Endemical*, where a Diſeaſe is peculiar to a Region: Others *Sporadical*, where Diſeaſes of different Species affect at once in the ſame Region: Others *Particular:* Others *Univerſal:* Others *Pandemical*, where moſt are ſeiz'd every where. Many more Differences might be

be Nam'd, which the Reader may conſult Authors on; but as theſe Differences give us no new Views in curing, ſince that depends on the Cauſes ſolely, 'tis to little Purpoſe for me to demur on ſuch Trifles, nor will it be uſeful to the Reader to detain him from more Remarkable Matters.

When the Phyſician has taken a View of all theſe Particulars, and finds where and how much the Patient has Err'd; and has ſeriouſly reflected on the Nature of the producing Cauſes, and their Efficacy being known from what has been here advanc'd, he will be apt to ſee how the Cauſes are fix'd in the Blood: But to act with Safety and Conviction, he muſt alſo narrowly Conſider the Relation the Patient gives him of the *Symptoms of his Diſeaſe*, and muſt warily know *how to diſtinguiſh between thoſe which diſcover the Species of* Læſion (by Symptoms and Signs of Cauſes of theſe *Læſions*) and *ſuch as diſcloſe the Seat of the Diſeaſe* (by Symptoms alſo, and *Pathognomonicks*) which a little Practice will neceſſarily inform him in, if he have ever ſtudy'd, and have a tolerable Memory and Judgment: Theſe two being known, he muſt

muſt next diligently conſider, the *Order of Invaſion*, the *Number of Cauſes*, and the *Quantity of the Cauſe*, or its *Violence*.

As I am not now inclin'd to deſcend to *further Particulars on theſe Heads*, 'till a proper Seaſon offers, I ſhall here Cloſe theſe Methods of Enquiry, and deſcend to the General Methods of Cure; firſt having re-capitulated what is here advanc'd.

The Phyſician then having heard the Complaints of the Laborant, and having remark'd the *Functions* that are Prejudic'd, the *Evacuations* and *Retentions*, and the *Aſymmetry* in the Qualities, he will be appriz'd of the *Seat* and *Species of the Diſorder*; and having, before this, enquir'd into the Externals and Internals, he will be confirm'd; particularly if he joins in the *Times of*, and the *Diſtinguenda* in, a Diſeaſe.

As for Fictitious Diſeaſes; as many there are who, for private Views, do feign Diſorders, ſo we ſhall be enabled to diſcover the Cheat by a perfect Knowledge of the Signs of Diſeaſes; becauſe 'tis Impoſſible the pretended Sick ſhould long Impoſe on a Perſon well Skill'd in the *OEconomy of a Humane Body*; ſince they muſt fail in ſome material Point of the Diſeaſe feign'd, unleſs well inſtructed by ſome Deſigning Men.

EUODIA;

EUODIA:

OR, A

DISCOURSE

ON

Cauſes and *Cures.*

DISCOURSE II.

THERE are Four ways of Cure, *viz. Experience, Analogiſm, Chance,* and *Method.*

'Tis Empirical to depend on the Three *firſt,* and the *latter* is only what a Phyſician muſt Confide in; but if he is oblig'd to a *Tentative Road,* he may uſe the former as Aſſiſtances; for it would be Unchriſtian

ſtian to depend on Chance inſtead of Reaſon; unleſs the Skill of the Agent be deficient, for want of proper *Indicia*, to diſcover the Cauſe. My deſign therefore here, is to sketch out the *Rational Method* how to encounter the Cauſes, without which all Practice is groping in the Dark.

I ſhall in the firſt Place, Conſider what it is to *Indicate*, which is to ſay, to point out the Road to us; and the Greek ἔνδειξις, is no other than a ſhewing us what is to be done, and in what manner: Therefore ſince an Indication is a pointing out to us, and leading us by the Hand to the *Agenda*, it muſt be concluded, that *Indications* ought to be grounded on Reaſon, and ought to be *Syllogiſtical* and Conſequential; which Demonſtrative Proceedure is a Retainer to Phyſicians only truly Educated, who are well appriz'd of the *Rectum* and *Obliquum* of all the Functions and their Appendages; and as the *Indicatum* is a Conſequence of the *Indicant*, it muſt follow, that this *Indicant* is the fixt Cauſe, pointed out to us by various Symptoms; and as this Cauſe muſt Exiſt ſome way; therefore whatever *Acts permanently* is this *Indicant*,

which the Physician must endeavour to be Master of, in order to Eradicate it. I hope no one will Cavil at this Notion of an *Indicant*, by rejecting *Privative or Immaterial Causes*; and objecting, that since 'tis Evident, that *Diseases call'd Immaterial* do often Afflict us (such are the want of Spirits, the want of Ferment in the Stomach, want of Members, *&c.*) Therefore, sometimes what has no Being also Indicates, and thus *Privatives* are *Indicants*. These are meer Triflings, fit for young Sophisters; since these are Causes, *per Accidens*, which Act *per aliud*, and therefore *are to us really Agents*, and *Indicants*, and require proper Additaments for the Reigning Defect.

Since then I have made mention of Causes, I shall demonstrate in a few Words what I mean by them. I consider the Word only in this Sense, that is, I would be understood to speak of *Efficient Causes*, and their *Conditions*; which Efficient Causes are term'd also *Principal*, *Primary*, Πρώτως *agentes*, *Absolute*, *Generant*, or the *Instrument*; and the Conditions of them are term'd ὧν ὀυκ ἀνεῦ (*sine quâ non*) δευτέρως *Agentes*. *Secondary*, as the *Sharpness* of the *Instrument*.

But to come to our Purpoſe cloſely; Phyſicians divide Cauſes a little looſer than Philoſophers do, ſince we conſider them only as they are *Antecedent*, or *Continent* Cauſes: By the former, we mean ſome *Aſymmetry* in the Contents; and that when by enquiry we find the Fluids muſt be wonderfully tainted, and are capable upon the leaſt Miſtake to be in the next Diſpoſition to produce Diſeaſes, this State, or Diſpoſition we term the *Antecedent* Cauſe: For Example, if by Enquiry we find any Patient who has gratify'd their Palate with all the Cooling Diet of *Acid* Fruits, and who has expended their Spirits by the Paſſions of Grief and Sadneſs; 'tis no wonder to find their Blood to be of the ſame Nature with what they have taken Inwardly, and to be Groſs, and unapt to Circulate; they will upon a ſmall Occaſion fall into *Hypochondriack* or *Hyſterick* Fits; this Diſpoſition is the *Antecedent* Cauſe. Again, let us ſuppoſe a Perſon, by an *Impure Coitus*, to have contracted an *Acrimony* in his Fluids, this *Acrimony* is the *Antecedent* and Diſpoſing Cauſe to Head-Ach's, *Caries*, and all the Train of Symptoms which ſupervene.

By

By the Latter, or *Continent* Cauſe, we mean a Fixation of the former Cauſe on ſome Part or Member; or however we underſtand the *Immediate* Cauſe, on which the Diſeaſe is founded. Thus we may conceive our Blood to have been tainted by a Diet of Groſs and *Viſcid* Food; this is the *External Cauſe*; this Food produces a Blood of an *Analogous* Stamp, and alſo *Viſcid*, and this is the *Antecedent Cauſe*: Some parcel of this Blood made into Spirits (which are of the ſame Make with their Original Fluid) fixes upon and bungs up ſome Nerve, and this is the *Continent Cauſe*; this Obſtruction hindering the Influx of Spirits into the Nerves, the Motion of the Part is Aboliſh'd; and this Function thus Hurt, is the *Diſeaſe*; and at laſt the Part pines away, and this is a *Symptom*.

Again, Children by feeding upon Milk-Meats, or perhaps ſome Roots, have among ſuch Victuals ſwallow'd ſome *Ova* of Worms; this is the *External Cauſe*; ſo long as they are hatching, or are hatch'd, but do us no Prejudice, however are dangerouſly contain'd within us, they are *Antecedent Cauſes*; whenever they begin to play their Gambols within

us, then they are a *Continent Cauſe*; and when the Functions begin to be Aboliſh'd, Encreas'd, or Deprav'd (by Convulſions, Hunger, *&c.*) this is term'd *The Diſeaſe*; and the Pains and other Conſequences, ſecondary to the Functions hurt, are the *Symptoms*.

So that a *Diſeaſe* is the Immediate Product of the *Conjunct* Cauſe fix'd on the Parts; for as this Cauſe ſome way prejudices the Part affected, 'tis a neceſſary Conſequence that the Functions, and their Degrees of Impair, muſt depend on this Cauſe fix'd on the *Organs*, by which the Functions are perform'd; from whence it may eaſily be perceiv'd, that all the *Jargon* in Schools, upon Diſeaſes and their Cures, muſt not be underſtood ſtrictly in the Senſe they ſpeak it; becauſe to Cure a Function Hurt, is to Cure a Symptom; and to Cure a Symptom, is to Cure a Diſeaſe; and to Cure a Diſeaſe, is only to Cure the Cauſes of this Diſeaſe: *Hence no Diſeaſe can be Cur'd, properly ſpeaking; but its Cauſe, or Cauſes, are to be eradicated, and then it Ceaſes*; for as Effects are *Rectangles* under their adequate Cauſes, ſo Diſeaſes are an *Aggregate* of fix'd Cauſes; Deſtroy then

thoſe

thoſe Cauſes, and the Effects Ceaſe: If thoſe Cauſes can't be deſtroy'd, the Effects are Continual, and ſuch are ſaid to be Incurable.

To inſtance in a few Caſes, let us take a nearer View of what is generally reputed a Diſeaſe; a Perſon labouring under a violent Cough, difficulty of Breathing, ſpitting of Blood, Pain in the Breaſt, and Fever, is reputed to labour under a Pleuriſy; the Breath being affected with an Irregularity, is the *Diſeaſe*, the reſt are *Symptoms*: But an Inquiry into the Species of the Diſeaſe, is an Advance towards the Diſcovery of the Cauſes, which is a Diſquiſition I ſhall not here touch upon in this Treatiſe. If again, we hear a Perſon complaining of Pleuritick Symptoms, and on a ſudden the Breath ſhortens, the Pain ceaſes, as alſo the Expectoration, but the Fever ſtill continues, cold Sweats ſupervene, along with a *Delirium*; theſe are Signs of the Encreaſe of the Diſeaſe, and a Change to a worſe, and is probably the Diſeaſe call'd a *Gangrene* of the Lungs; for the Function of the Lungs becomes more Impeded, and the *Symptoms* alſo grow more Numerous.

I ſhall next give a ſhort Deſcription of what is commonly call'd *a Symptom*; as a Diſeaſe is an Immediate Conſequent of the Cauſe, ſo is a Symptom the Shadow of the Diſeaſe; and 'tis only an *Affectus præter Naturam* immediately ſucceeding the Diſeaſe: Thus a Symptom may properly enough be divided into two Parts; a Symptom is taken in a *looſe Senſe* as a Sign, and which (hurts not the Functions, and) is of no Conſequence, and may even ſubſiſt without a Diſeaſe, as a Change of Colour in the Skin, of Smell in our Sweat, or Urine, and ſuch inſignificant and gentle *Affectus*, which may ſerve a Phyſician inſtead to help him in his Prognoſticks: But a Symptom in a *ſtrict Senſe*, is Conſider'd as an *Affectus præter Naturam*, flowing from the Diſeaſe, and 'tis Conſiderable in the Prejudice it does to the Functions; 'tis not diſtinguiſh'd from a Diſeaſe, but as to its Order; for 'tis well obſerv'd, that what is a Diſeaſe to Day, to Morrow may be a Symptom; and what firſt affects us only, is call'd the Diſeaſe, and all the ſubſequent *Affectus* are call'd Symptoms of that Diſeaſe: For Example, a Perſon is ſeiz'd with a Sleepineſs, and

want

want of Senſe, and loſes all Motion upon this (or has an Apoplexy:) The Function of the Brain being hurt by Sleepineſs, and want of all Senſe, is the *Diſeaſe*; and want of Motion is a *Symptom* of this Diſeaſe. If then by a Critical Tranſlation they ſhould recover their Sleepineſs, and regain their Senſe, and it ſhould turn into a *Paraplegia*, &c. then this want of Motion is the Diſeaſe, which before was only a Symptom: Hence all the little Quirks of the Schools are of little avail to inſtruct us in the Art of Cure, ſince it will appear anon, that neither Diſeaſe nor Symptom are of any Conſequence, ſave to diſcover the Species of the Cauſe, and its Seat and Order.

Since then 'tis very evident, that whatever is conſider'd as a Diſeaſe, may at another time be a Symptom; it will be too Narrow a Compaſs to Confine the urging Symptoms (with ſome) into theſe Four, *viz. Pain*, *Watching*, *Syncopes*, *Hæmorrhages*; for why not alſo a *Singultus*? Why not a *Sopor*, and *Thirſt*? Why not *Diarrhœas*, *Vomiting*, and many more too tedious to be Nam'd?

I don't here mean to ſay, that all Diſeaſes neceſſarily have always theſe Orders

ders of Cauſes; becauſe we often ſee Diſeaſes without an *Antecedent* Cauſe; as an *Hæmoptoe* from a Fall; *Concoction* hurt from unripe Grapes, *&c.* (viz. Grapes, the *Procatarctick*, *Internal*, and *Continent*; and Concoction hurt, the *Diſeaſe.*)

Having thus enter'd into a Detail of *Cauſes*, *Diſeaſes*, and *Symptoms*; my next Enquiry muſt turn upon the *Number of Indicants*: *Hippocrates* has divided them into Three Heads, *viz.* Ἰσχοντα, Ἰσχόμενα καὶ ὡρμῶντα, or *Continentia*, *Contenta*, and *Impetum facientia.* Epid. L. 6. S. 8. §. 19. which though it is very true, yet 'tis too General to be underſtood; and therefore I ſhall divide them into ſuch Particulars, as may contain the Compleat Number of whatever a Phyſician can Conceive; and this may juſtly be compriz'd within theſe Three Heads, *viz.* *Fluids*, *Solids*, and *Superflua*, offend in Quantity, Quality or Motion, as has been ſhewn in the Introduction of the *Criticon*, §. 4.

From what has been advanc'd 'tis plain, whatever Indicates muſt have its peculiar Remedy adapted to it; and therefore the Choice of Remedy is the main Art in a Phyſi-

Phyſician; ſince no Man Acts here by Chance, or at leaſt 'tis expected a Phyſician will not: And ſince it often happens that a Phyſician proceeding in a Regular Manner, is out-done by an *Empirick*; 'Tis to be confeſs'd, that it were to be wiſh'd a Phyſician were equally inſtructed in *Theory* and *Practice*; for then, if he were ſo Nice as Conſcience and Affection to our Neighbour require, Patients would be ſo Happy, as ſeldom to Miſcarry under His Hands; whereas ſome divide their Studies, ſome are fond of the Practical Part, even to the Rejecting all *Theory*; others, fond of *Theory*, and reject all Rules of *Practice*, not ſuiting with their Notions; neither of which are *Phyſicians*. Hence whoever follows no Sect of Phyſicians, but joyns His uſeful Notions in ſuch a Manner as to find out the *Species of the Diſeaſe, its Seat*, and *the Order they began in*, will know all that is poſſible for Man to know, in the Art of Curing.

Since no Diſeaſe is Cur'd but by curing its Cauſe, then neither *Diſeaſe nor Symptom do Indicate*; and therefore all the Pother held about the Cure of Diſeaſes, and their dangerous Symptoms,

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is but the Artful Knowledge of the *Number of Cauſes, and their apt Contraries*; for as *Hippocrates* has inform'd us, Contrariety is the Firſt and Original Principle in Curing, for, *Aph.* 22. §. 2. he tells us, Ἀπὸ πλησμονῆς ὁκόσα ἂν νοσήματα γένηται, κένωσις ἰῆται· καὶ ὁκόσα ἀπὸ κενώσιος, πλησμονή· καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἡ ὑπεναντίωσις. and ἐναντία τῶν ἐναντίων ἰήματα. *L. de Flatibus*, and *L. 6. Epidem. Sect.* 8. §. 46. *In morbo Contraria victus Ratio adhibenda.* Hence 'tis agreed by the Conſent of all Ages, that whatever Diſorder we labour under, whether in Quantity, Quality or Motion; their ſubordinate Diviſions will, if well diſtinguiſh'd, inform us to proceed by Diet and Medicines contrary to their Cauſes only, which reign within us, or are ſome way fix'd upon the Parts (whether Internal or External.) Hence a Nice Knowledge of the Faults in our *Fluids*, our *Solids* and *Superflua*, is abſolutely Neceſſary. And who does not here ſee the Neceſſity a Phyſician is under to be well Qualify'd in the Knowledge of the Materials he Acts withal? which is a Duty equally Incumbent on him, as the Knowledge of the Nature of our Fluids and Parts. Hence

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we can never ſufficiently admire the Infinite Diligence of our late inquirers into Natural Knowledge; Such are theſe Societies of Men, erected now in all European Nations, to enquire into the ſecret Springs of Natural Cauſes. And ſince this Old Man has pronounc'd, that all Diſeaſes contain a θειον τι, he muſt be ἰατρὸς who takes them off.

It muſt then follow, that as *Each Cauſe is carry'd off, or Corrected by its Contrary*, ſo the *Fundamental Maxim of Cure includes a Reduction of Humane Bodies to a Natural State*; and whether this be done by *Contraries in an Evident Senſe, or in an Accidental one*, I think it will not be worth the Diſpute; for ſince an *Emetick* takes off a *Vomiting*, and *Rhabarbarates* a *Diarrhœa*, *by ſubſtracting great ſhare of the Cauſe fix'd on thoſe Parts*; 'tis Evident, that tho' they produce for a while Effects *Analogous* and *Similar*, to what the Diſeaſe does; yet they are rightly level'd againſt the *Eradication* of the Cauſe: In like manner we ſee Diſeaſes ariſing from want of Matter remedy'd by Specificks Similar to the Thing awanting: Hence it is we adminiſter Cordial Medicines to the Fainty, (notwithſtanding

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ing *Sa Serna* ſays, *Nunquam virtus indicat Curationem; ſed ſui Conſervationem*,) Nouriſhing Diets, to ſuch as are periſhing under an *Atrophy*; and ſuch like: Hence it is we ſupply the Defects of Beauty or uſeful Members, by Artifices which produce Effects *Similar* (at leaſt as far as Art can Imitate Nature) to the Defects we complain of; and yet I think, we need be at no loſs to know, that this Similarity is only in reſpect to the Effect, *but it is a Contrariety*, at leaſt as much as we need, when we take a view of its Deſign, or the *Cauſe* they are levell'd againſt; which here 'tis true is an Immateriality, or a Privative Cauſe; which Term muſt be allow'd me, tho' I ſhan't contend for it in a ſtrict Senſe; only ſince I have ſettled a *Natural State*, as a Standard to reduce Bodies to; all Deviations, whether Poſitive or Privative, from this State, are remedy'd by their Contraries: I ſhall then without Scruple ſet about to ſhew the General Methods us'd in all Ages to take off Diſeaſes and Symptoms, by Eradicating their Cauſes, whether External or Internal.

Article I.

Of External Causes.

THESE are Improperly term'd Causes, but ought rather, according to *Hippocrates*, to be nam'd προφάσεις or Occasions, since they enter not into the Notion of a Cause, 'till they have produc'd Effects within us, or are in danger of producing such Effects; and then they lose the Denomination of External Causes, and are then properly term'd *Antecedent*, or *Conjunct*; so that though they have been conducive to change our Bodies, and to affect our Fluids and Solids; 'tis not material in any other Sense, than to stand us instead of a Warning to avoid them for the future; for as Effects from Projectiles, which are in Motion, cannot be Curb'd by laying violent Hands upon the Agent; that being only a proper Means to prevent farther Attempts; but the moving Body must be arrested: So Effects produc'd on our Solids and Fluids,

ids, from an External Agent, which now ceaſes to Act, are not alterable by avoiding this Teeming Cauſe only, but due Care muſt be taken of what is produc'd by it, which is diſcoverable by proper Methods: But as Inſtances are beſt to illuſtrate ſuch Metaphyſical Notions, I ſhall inſert ſome few, proper to demonſtrate this Affair.

Let me ſuppoſe a Perſon, by frequent Debauches with Liquors, to have waſh'd off the Ferment of his Stomach, as well as made the Fibres either too lax or rigid, and has thereby fallen under an *Anorexia*: It will be neceſſary that the Phyſician ſhould have regard to the State of Juices and Fibres, as well as alſo forbid any further uſe of this Evident Cauſe.

Thus we find, that volatile Salts have been uſeful in ſome Plagues; and tho' nothing be yet produc'd in the Blood by the Contagion, 'tis however common Prudence, either to ſhun the Place of Infection as ſoon as poſſible; or if your ſtaying become neceſſary, we may Evacuate, and uſe Medicines as if they were actually ſeiz'd; thus, ſome have us'd *Iſſues*; others Gentle *Cathartick*s; others *Volatile Salts* Internally; others have chew'd

chew'd *Aromaticks* infus'd in Vinegar; others again have us'd Internally, Wine, Treacle Medicines, Vinegar's, *Bezoardicks*, Myrrh, Camphire, Sulphur, Ambers; others, *Antimonials*; for *Quibus in morbis, quæ facta ſunt liberant, ſi ante fiant, prohibent. Hipp. Epidem.* L. 6. S. 3. §.

The ſame Diligence has been us'd by ſome to prevent *Dyſenteries*; in which they have us'd *Opiates*, Powder of Mens Bones, Vipers Livers, *&c.* In order to prevent the ſharpneſs in the Blood, uſual in ſuch a Diſorder. In Caſe again, a Perſon has by Cold bung'd up his Pores, and has his Blood charg'd with Saline Particles, from the *Perſpirabile* retain'd; and if opening the Pores by gentle Friction with Fleſh Bruſhes, and ſmoothing Emulſions, take off the Cauſes produc'd, we may Conclude, that ſuch who are oblig'd to expoſe themſelves to ſuch Circumſtances, where theſe Effects are often and certainly produc'd, would do well to uſe the Individual Meaſures as if they were ſeiz'd; and though External Cauſes only indicate Precaution, or Prevention by the External Meaſures, or Internal ones here Nam'd; yet theſe are on-

levell'd at a Future Danger, and Conſequently at what has no Being, but is a Non-Entity, or a Negative; for as to what *Vitia* are generated in the Blood or Fibres, theſe are really Fix'd Cauſes, and do Indicate as anon; but the External Actina no more, we are only to withdraw from 'em: 'Tis upon this Head, *Hippocrates* mentions the Caſe of ſuch as Eat Wheat, *Ex Areâ*, inſtead of Bread, that they will be troubled with Pains, their Stomach's will be Corrupted, and they will live uncomfortably; but adds, *neque fieri poteſt quin his Commutatis Convaleſcat, niſi diuturniore victûs ratione prorſus fuerit Corruptus*, (*de Priſc. Medicin.* Sect. 1. p. m. 18, 19.) Hence, to frame an Indication upon an External Cauſe meerly, without Regard had to the Species of Diſorder bred within, or upon us, would be a Dangerous and an Extravagant Miſtake: Hence ſuch who have a Certain Knowledge of what Effects will be produc'd by Evident Cauſes in our Bodies, may Prevent as they would Cure, and Cure according to the Knowledge of External Cauſes which have preceeded: But this being only Conjectural, and often far from being Conſequen-

ſequential, a Practitioner who waits patiently for Events, and by Conſequence Acts in Concert with Reaſon, muſt know ſuch a Practice to be Precarious; and therefore to argue that ſuch Cauſes produce ſuch Effects, and ſuch Effects indicate ſuch Remedies; I ſay, to argue thus is only Conjectural, and far from being Concluſive: Not that a Phyſician is to blame for making a full Inquiry into theſe External and Evident Cauſes; or that he is forbid to look into them, in order to gueſs at the Effects produc'd; No, on the Contrary, I have ſufficiently inculcated the Neceſſity of ſuch an Enquiry, and have moreover encouraged the Search into the Effects of ſuch Phyſical Cauſes; becauſe 'tis undeniable, that they aſſiſt the Judgment of a Philoſophical Reaſoner: However as we are not Maſters of all the Nice Differences of ſuch Cauſes, methinks 'tis not unreaſonable, nay, I ſay 'tis abſolutely neceſſary to inſpect into the *Symptoms*, the *Parts affected*, and the *Order of Seizure*, before we paſs Judgment, or Preſcribe; becauſe there may have been ſome Miſtake in the Relation, or ſome peculiar Texture in the Juices precedent to

the Reception of this External Cauſe, which may Contribute to deceive us in our Conjectures: And in Order to be aſſur'd in this, we muſt endeavour to make our Reaſoning *Syllogiſtical*; which cannot be done without conſulting the Subject that has inoculated theſe Cauſes; nay, 'tis well if it be done at all. From theſe Advances, it will appear, that Internals adminiſtred, as juſt now hinted at, to prevent the Plague, may not ſucceed in ſome Perſons; becauſe, though theſe Conjectures may often be well grounded, and it may prove ſafe to follow ſuch a Practice; yet as People of all States of Blood may be ſeiz'd, 'tis poſſible that the *ſuppos'd Effluvia* producing this Diſorder, may ſometimes meet with Principles in the Blood of ſome Perſons, which will produce (in the Maſs of Fluids) a State of Motion, or a Change of Qualities, which will not admi. of volatile Salts, Camphire, or the Tribe of warm *Alexipharmacks*; and therefore, that after we have inculcated *Precaution*, *Avoiding*, *Refraining* from farther uſe of ſuch Cauſes, we have ſumm'd up all, that they do oblige us to on their own Account; for what is farther done, is on

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Account of what they may probably produce in Humane Bodies; which, I think, I have fully prov'd to be Precarious. I ſpeak however with Reſtriction, and with reſpect to ſuch Diſtempers as are generally reputed to proceed from Cauſes which all do not yet fully agree how they Act upon us; becauſe, where the Conſent of Naturaliſts Concurs, the Contrary often holds true; but yet it is ſafe, then alſo, to conſult the following Cauſes, in order to proceed with Certainty.

ARTICLE II.

Of Fixt Cauſes.

I Have already given you a Sketch of the Number of Indicants, and therefore ſhall here only remark what I would underſtand by Fixt Cauſes; by which I mean ſuch as *Helmont* ſpeaks of, when he ſays, *Cauſarum nomine in ipſa morborum medullari Integritate, materiam ſuo Efficiente proprio inſtructam,*

structam, Intelligo, Internam, sed proximam vitalique initio oriundam; and also when he says, Ibid. *De Causis ago, quæ sunt ipse morbus.* Thus is it plain, that *whatever is so Fixt as to Vitiate the Parts, or the Fluids, or whatever superfluous Being is annexed, or contain'd,* whether it be a Retainer to the Natural Parts, (as a *Sixth Finger*) or it be in its whole Extent Preternatural, (as *Stones* and *Worms*,) *so that they either may, or do affect us; this is the Fixt Cause here spoke of:* Hence 'tis not Material to know, whether these Causes have their Rise Immediately from the Change of Texture or Motion in the Fluids or Solids; or whether they affect us upon the Introduction of an External Cause which fixes: Since this Accidental Difference alters by no means the Species of Disease; for the *Manner of Indicating is an Attendant on this Species of Affection, not on the Manner of its Reception*: But as Mistakes are not unfrequent in Reading Discourses deliver'd in such General Terms, I hope I may descend to some Particulars without the Imputation of being too Tedious. Thus then, whether the Juices contract a *Lentor* from a necking Passion, or from some

ſome Miſapplication of *Mercury*, or whether from a Hurry of their Principles, which through length of Time have ouz'd their thinner Particles, through ſome fitting Emiſſary; I ſay, that the Manner how it came about does not vary the Intention of the Agent, if the Degree, or Species of *Lentor* be the ſame in both Suppoſitions, which doubtleſs it often is.

Again, whether the Stomach be oppreſs'd with a *Saburra* ſpued from its Glands, and the Brain with a Load of groſs and unwieldy Matter ſecreted from it's Glands, or reſting in the Bodies of them; or whether theſe Accidents are introduc'd by an imprudent Adminiſtration of *Opium*, 'tis not momentous to be inform'd of; ſince it changes not the *Modus* of Acting: or, let it be ſuppos'd, that an Apoplexy be occaſion'd from Humours, or ſome Mineral Fumes (as I have once ſeen) or the Halter; 'tis to little Purpoſe to the Phyſician, upon Condition he be appriz'd of all the various Alterations on a Humane Body, which may be the Individual Product of either, (*viz.* a *Coagulation*, and *Stagnation*, and its *Seat*;) alſo whether Concoction is

prejudic'd by ſome Humours ſecreted into the Stomach, or from unripe Grapes, if the Species and Degree be univocal, it matters little in the Cure. I ſhall trouble my Reader with one Inſtance more, only to confirm my Sentiments; Let us ſuppoſe a Perſon falls under any Species of a Diſeaſe, from an External Cauſe; for Example, an *Hydrophobia* from the Bite of a Mad-Dog, or a *Catalepſis* from the Bite of a *Tarantula*; it were not Material to know, whether theſe enrag'd Creatures, I ſay, produc'd it, or it proceeded from ſome Analogous Change in our Fluids, upon Condition the *Species* and *Degree* were equal in both: I was the more willing to inſtance in theſe two latter Caſes, that my Reader might perceive the Neceſſity of Inquiring into External Cauſes, in order to aſſiſt the Judgment in the manner I have formerly inculcated; but at the ſame time, to give him to underſtand, that *the ſame Species and Degree of affecting, always require the ſame Kind, and Quantity of Remedy*; but there being none ſuch, as yet known, in our Juices, as do produce ſuch Analogous Effects in us, as the two latter do, 'tis then neceſſary to inform the Inquirer

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with the Advantage propos'd; it changes no Indication then, but helps us to judge whether we ſhall do more or leſs, and whether the Fluids are chang'd in this, or another Manner.

I foreſee, that ſome Cavils may ariſe from this manner of Thinking, which however are ſo trifling in their Conſequences, that ſhould I vouchſafe to anſwer them, it would ſubject me to that Treatment theſe Opponents ſeem juſtly to Merit. I ſhall therefore proceed.

All Cauſes then, which are *Fixt*, *Permanent*, and *Bred*, do only *properly* require the Aſſiſtance of a Phyſician: And ſince his Weapons are reducible to two General Heads, to wit, *Evacuation* or *Tranſlation*, and *Alteration*, my Buſineſs at this Seaſon leads me to ſketch out eaſy Meaſures, for the Direction of the Judgment of ſuch, in this Affair, as this Treatiſe is chiefly deſign'd for: What *Species* of Cauſe theſe are levell'd at, is not the Affair to be diſcuſs'd in this Place; only as they are made uſe of in Oppoſition to ſome Peccant Matter; Obſervations, in ſome ſubſequent Tracts, muſt be firſt made, e're due Conceptions can be had on theſe Particulars. I

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believe then, my Reader will Excuſe my Brevity here, ſince he may *in ſome Meaſure* ſupply the Non-mention of theſe Heads, by Reviſing Obſervations he will meet with in proper *Pharmaceutical* Tracts, where he will ſee into what Heads all Medicines can be divided; I ſay, *In ſome Meaſure*, becauſe 'tis not likely he will meet with the *Diagnoſticks* of any Species, nor with other Particulars which further Leiſure may give Light into. *Emeticks* then, *Cathartick*s, *Diaphoreticks*, *Diureticks*, Bleeding, Bliſtering, and all other ſorts of *Evacuation*; as alſo every Species of Stimulating Remedy, are referr'd to the firſt Head ſpoke of: And for the various *Alteratives*, their Field is Large and Wide; under them we muſt Comprize Both *Internals* and *Externals*, which in any manner change our Fluids or Solids, or ſome way are Oppoſite to all that's Superfluous: Theſe Effects are ſaid to be produc'd by Medicines call'd *Specificks*; but that being an Equivocal Expreſſion, I ſhall add, in Order to the Explaining of it, that every Medicine is Specifical, which carries in it ſelf an Oppoſition to the Reigning *Vitium* of the *Animal OEconomy*; and which

which therefore reduces *That* to a Natural and Uſual Regularity; and that 'tis of little avail to know whether we ſplit them into *Common* and *Amicable* ones, or into *Internal* or *External* ones; ſince nothing can merit the Appellation of *Specifick*, which is not ſtrictly Contrary to the Cauſe: Hence, if a Palſy ariſes from an Obſtruction of ſome Particular Nerve, bung'd up by ſome groſs and unactive Matter; our Views muſt extend not only to bettering the Juices by proper Internals; but 'tis alſo Neceſſary to try, as far as in us lies, to make uſe of External Topicks, to amend (if reachable) the Local Fault, and Immediate Cauſe; but this View has regard to the proper Seat of ſuch a Cauſe: So that in the Palſy of a Particular Member, theſe Applications are determinable, as to the Part affected, by the ſole Knowledge of Anatomy, apply'd in a *Pathological* Senſe; for if the ſame be General, or an Univerſal Palſy ſeize the Patient, the Topicks ought (which is known by the ſame Methods) to become more Extenſive.

This Naturally leads me to Conſider, the *Quantity of any Remedy* to be made

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uſe of, in the Conqueſt over any Cauſe; without due Conſideration had to this Difference, few will be Cur'd of their Ailments; becauſe, ſuppoſe the Remedy to be known proper for the Eradication of any Cauſe, the Degree of that Cauſe muſt be known alſo, otherwiſe, we ſhall either Entrench upon the Conſtitution, or leave a *Fomes* which will ſpring up like *Hydra's*; in which I conceive two Conſiderations neceſſarily concur.

Firſt, The uſual Quantity of ſuch a Remedy ought to be fiſh'd out. And,

Secondly, The Degree of Deviation in the Patient. To be able to know the Quantity of any Remedy, we are to know, that firſt, the Degree of every Medicine is to be found out, from due weighing its Concentration, whether from Chymiſtry, or Experience and Obſervation; after which, its *Doſe* may be Mechanically known (as ſome already do) *from the Age* (in which however there is a great Latitude, both in Degrees of Strength, and Nature of the Patient) and *Cuſtom*: *To be able to divine at the Degree of Deviation, we are to have an Eye to the Urgency and Violence of the Cauſe.* Being thus Qualify'd, we may then

then know to what Degree we can with ſafety Evacuate or Alter. Thus, to inſtance in *Deliria*, we may know why more Bleeding is requir'd in *Phrenetick Deliria*, than in *Comatous* ones. The Degrees of Pain and Reſpiration, muſt guide us in the Quantities of Blood drawn off in Pleuriſies; an *Iliack* Paſſion requires ſtronger Catharticks and Opiates than a Common Colick: As for the *Time*, which muſt be allotted, to give Medicines in; every one knows, that when, and where, a Cauſe urges, then, and ſo long it Indicates.

One Thing I muſt not here forget, that it too often happens, that there is no Poſſibility of relieving ſome Cauſes, and they are then ſaid to be Incurable; thus, What Remedy can be offer'd at, to relieve any one whoſe *Arteries* have Offified? What Relief can any one, Labouring under a *Scirrhus* in the Stomach, expect? What Comfort can be given to a Perſon, Languiſhing under a Continual Vomiting, from a Wrong Conformation of that ſame *Viſcus*? (A ſtrange Example of which, I chanc'd to ſee at the Ingenious Dr. *Waggſtaffe*'s Publick Lectures of Anatomy.) Can a Patient, Labouring

ing under a *Scirrhus* of the *Liver*, a *Cancerous*, or *Scirrhus Tumour* in the *Uterus*, expect much Comfort from Phyſick? Are *Coughs*, or *Aſthma's*, from *Incyſted Tumours*, *Polypi*, or Faults in Conformation, much reliev'd by any the Niceſt Methods? More Inſtances on this Head would be Tedious and Uſeleſs to the Reader, ſince 'tis plainly a Conviction, That Diſeaſes are often generated, which no Caution can prevent; and Conſequently 'tis beyond Humane Skill to Eradicate them: But that however, ſome remains of Comfort yet may be our Portion, if the Agent enjoy the good Fortune of a Diſtinguiſhing Faculty; for as no Incurable Cauſe produces the laſt Change without ſome Commotion, Rarefaction, or in ſhort, ſome additional Change in our Functions: So 'tis plain, that though the *Original* Cauſe can't be reliev'd, yet this *Adventitious* one, which hurries on our Laſt Minutes, may admit of ſome Alleviation. But that this advance may not ſeem Groundleſs, I ſhall take Leave to give an Inſtance or two on the Matter.

Suppoſe then, that from a *Polypus in the Heart*, or a *Pulmonick Aſthma*, ſhould ariſe

ariſe a *Rarefaction* of the Maſs, or a *Febrile Conſtitution*, or an *Ephemera*; ſince the *Prior* Cauſe can't receive any Advantage from Phyſick, and the Immediate Hazard from this Tumultuous Motion riſques our Lives, we are oblig'd to act in favour of this *Latter*, and only Cauſe now relievable, by Evacuations and Alterations adapted to the Caſe.

Suppoſe again, a *Scirrhus* lodges in the *Pylorus*, and hinders the Deſcent of Victuals, from whence continual Vomitings will ſucceed; the *Irritation* and *Impaſſability* of our Groſſer *Viands*, muſt both be regarded; neither of which avail the leaſt, for the Removal of the *Prior* Cauſe. Theſe Cautions are ſpoke of ſuch Cauſes as are *really Unmoveable*: But ſuch who *may receive Advantage*, and by a Petulant Obduracy refuſe any Subjection to Rule, ſoon receive their Demerits, for *Culpam pœna premit Comes*. I ſhall add no farther on this Head, which ſeems to relate to the Compound Caſes, and ſhall defer it to that Place.

My Enquiry leads me to take a View of what is Nam'd by the Schools, a *Symptom*; and having already explain'd what I mean by it, I ſhall here Conſider

it

it only with reference to its Manner of Cure: As every *Symptom* then, is no other than the *Immediate Cauſe* (which enjoys the Name of the Conjunct, or Continent Cauſe; as alſo the Shadow of the Diſeaſe, *&c.*) we are only to conſider the *Species* and *Seat*; and we ſhall ſoon be directed to ſuch proper Meaſures as lie within the Reach of Phyſick. Thus for Example, If an *Inflammation* ſeize on the *Sphincter* of the Bladder, and a true *Iſchury* happen from thence; I muſt, 'tis true, have great Regard to the Inflammation, but alſo to the *Iſchury*, by the Puncture of the *Perinæum*; for without this, what avails the other?

In an *Aſcites*, the Water contain'd muſt be Evacuated, for there is no other Method avails: If a *Trichiaſis*, and an *Ulcer of the Bladder*, affect us at the ſame Time; both theſe are Conjunct Cauſes, and are remediable by Meaſures known by Anatomiſts and Phyſicians. Thus by adminiſtring Aperients Internally, and applying them Externally, you take away the Immediate Cauſe, and open the Sluices to admit their uſual Quantities of Spirits in *Palſies*.

In *Aſthma*'s, the *Viſcid*, which ſticks cloſe to the *Bronchiæ*, hinders the free Inſpiration, and is to be pump'd up by Meaſures proper for this Impediment; by which Means the Immediate Cauſe is taken off. The *Synovia*, which occaſions Halting, by its Extravaſation into the Cavity of the Joints, muſt, if poſſible, be Evacuated, or the Lameneſs is continued.

In ſhort, as every Fixt Cauſe Indicates (whether it be *Remote*, or *Immediate*) therefore Practice will Inſtruct us how to Remedy in a Convenient Manner: However, it ſometimes is our Misfortune, not to be able to diſcover this *Immediate* Cauſe; and in ſuch a Suppoſition, 'tis allowable to proceed to a *Tentative Method*, by *Analogiſm*; and in order to proceed with ſafety in this Method, we muſt make ſtrict Enquiry, what Medicines, or Diet have agreed, or diſagreed? and from thence we muſt argue by Similitude, and Conclude, that the Cauſe is Contrary to ſuch Medicines; and thus we may arrive at our Point: I ſay not this to encourage ſuch a Practice always; but as ſome *Conjunct* Cauſes are very hard to be diſcover'd, this is

the *Dernier Reſort*, and 'tis no Matter how ſeldom we are oblig'd to have Recourſe to it: And therefore we muſt by the following Means ſtruggle to arrive at the Knowledge of this Cauſe: We muſt firſt Narrowly pry into every Function, and having a perfect Knowledge of the *OEconomy* of each, as in Health, we ſhall thereby be enabled to frame a Right Judgment of its Deviation, from this Natural Perfection; where you will be led by the Hand to know what ſort of Matter 'tis, that thus hinders the Juſt Manner of Acting: You muſt enquire alſo into whatever is Evacuated, or Retain'd, the Nature of them, and their Conſequences: Enquiry muſt be made into the Qualities of our Fluids and Solids; we muſt know the *Pathognomonick* Signs of the Cauſe; and for the Seat, we are to know, that *Where the Effects are produc'd, there is the Seat of the Cauſe; unleſs in Sympathical Caſes*, where we find Effects produc'd *Prior* to the preſent Complaint.

It has been a Common Objection, that *Symptoms* don't Indicate at all, and therefore all this Care to inculcate how to Remedy them is of none Effect.

But

But I deſire ſuch to ſuſpend giving Judgment 'till I have clear'd up this Matter. I have before intimated, that a *Symptom* may bear a Double Face: If taken in a looſe Senſe, indeed, 'tis not worth while to apply any Remedy, unleſs the Patient preſs us to it, becauſe when once the *Prior* Cauſe is remedied, this Ceaſes; and therefore we then only think our ſelves oblig'd to regard this *Symptom* when it begins to haraſs us, and hazard our Lives, or when it threatens the Introduction of other Diſeaſes; and then we can only remedy it by relieving, and by uſing proper Means for the *Immediate* Cauſe: Hence how trifling is it to aſſert, that the *Diſeaſe* and *Symptom* Indicate; or that we are then only to obviate a *Symptom*, when the *Diſeaſe* and its *Cauſe* are hid from our Eyes: For how is it Poſſible to obviate a *Symptom*, without knowing how? And ſhall we be Maſters of the Remedy, without the Peculiar Manner of the Poſture our Fluids and Solids are under? If this be allow'd in Phyſick, Empiriciſm will be encourag'd in Practice; and even in Speculation too. How often is it inculcated to us, that Indications are not drawn

from our *Affectus*, but that the *Diversity of Cure arises from the Diversity of the Causes*; for were it otherwise, one Disease arising from various Causes would need no Variation in its manner of Cure, which all know to be ridiculous.

I shall then in short say, that *If a Symptom be Slight; does not continue for any space of Time; if it yield upon Remedies us'd for the Antecedent Cause; it be no way Violent and Perplexing; if it don't weaken us; if it be Critical; or if it be Sympathical*, it does not Indicate. Examples may be produc'd to confirm this Assertion, which is plain by daily Practice. Thus we see, it is in Symptomatical Sweats, which are only Moderate, and which don't weaken us; 'tis not material to regard them, because, as they are Moderate, they don't Prejudice us, and are not to be suppress'd by Remedies; and yet since they are not Critical, 'tis not the Business of a Physician to promote them, because this would raise Disturbances, the Blood not being in a Condition to part from its Morbifick Matter; such *Crises* I have already noted, are term'd *Agonistical*, and are good Signs of a Tendency towards a Recovery;

ry; for if the Miliary Glands are ſo open as to part with their Contents, at a Time when the Fluids are not fitted to part with them; 'tis more than probable that when they once become Concocted, the ſame Pores will then alſo be alike prepared to admit the Humours, now of a juſt Tenuity to paſs them; and therefore ſuch generally Recover. Again, If we ſuppoſe a Perſon under the *Small-Pox, or any other Eruptive Fever, to be ſeiz'd with a Diarrhœa, which is Symptomatical*; but however, ſo gentle as neither to weaken the Patient, nor occaſion the *Puſtules* to ſettle; 'tis not the Buſineſs of the Phyſician to offer his helping Hand to curb it; 'tis well if we ſee it kindly ſucceeded by ſome other Evacuation; otherwiſe Nature may, by this over-diligence, be oblig'd to retain it in the Blood; and this Symptomatical Accident may be an over-charge for our Humours, and raiſe violent Commotions, as I have experienc'd; and whoever has been an Overſeer in the *Small-Pox*, muſt be too ſenſible not to know upon how ſlender a Thread Life depends.

I ſhall bring one Inſtance more, further to illuſtrate this Point; ſuppoſe a

Fever has produc'd a *Flux of the Menſes*, which however flows in ſo ſmall a Quantity, that the Patient receives no Damage in his Fever nor Spirits by them; 'tis not at all Material to blend any Medicines along with the *Anteſebrile* Ones, in order to curb a Flux, which may properly ſpeaking be look'd upon as *not in Being*.

But if a *Symptom be grievous, and troubleſome, be much Fixt and Continual, if it laſt a long while, weaken us, be Immoderate, and don't yield upon the Removal of the Antecedent Cauſe*; we muſt then have recourſe to ſuch Remedies, as Reaſon and Experience have inform'd us, can remove this Immediate Cauſe.

Few Inſtances will here be Neceſſary, to convince my Readers of this Practice, and therefore I ſhall trouble you with an Example or two on this Head.

A *Fever* ſeizes, and after ſome ſmall Time a *Pleuritick* Pain ſupervenes, which raiſes Tumults within us, ſuch are Watchings, Coughs, and upon augmenting its Boundaries into the Lungs, then alſo ſpitting of Blood; theſe are ſuch frightful Circumſtances, that the Attendant muſt be under the utmoſt Stupidity if he han't Recourſe (and Immediately too)

too) to relieve *Each Indicant* by Remedies to which the Knowledge of the *Species of Cauſe* can only direct him.

Again, *Pain* often raiſes dangerous *Syncopes*, which muſt be reliev'd by ſuch Remedies as take off the Immediate Cauſes of ſuch a failure: But this ſuppoſes a Phyſician vers'd in all the Species of Cauſes, and alſo in the Vertues of his Materials he works with.

In ſhort then, a Symptom is to be remedied (in Curing its Cauſe) when Life is in danger, or when a greater Diſeaſe is hurried on by it. For either Way, the Patient being in the utmoſt Extremity, we muſt be knowing and quick in Relieving.

Article III.

Of the Manner of Proceeding in Compound Cases.

I HAVE hitherto only confin'd my ſelf to ſimple Caſes, and have conſider'd, that a *Cauſe Indicates its Removal:* But it too frequently falls out, that Misfortunes are trod upon the Heels by their Companions, in Squadrons; the Unfortunate Sick are overwhelm'd with Symptoms, crowding in one upon another; and if the Phyſician is often at a ſtand to fiſh out the Fixt Cauſe of one Symptom, what Perplexity muſt he be under when he finds his Patient ſurrounded with a Multitude of them; each of which (by the Violence of its Cauſe) has ſufficient Power to deſtroy them?

Having then already ſufficiently prov'd the Neceſſity of the Knowledge of the Cauſe, and of the Quantity which is Neceſſary

Neceſſary to evacuate or alter withal; I muſt ſuppoſe theſe here, and only take Notice of the *Order* which 'tis neceſſary to proceed in, for the Compaſſing our Deſigns: By this *Order* we become Maſters of the Management, in ſuch Caſes as juſtly merit the Appellation of Complicated Diſeaſes; and without an Accurate Knowledge of it, we can never Stile our ſelves Judges in this Art.

In ſuch Compound Caſes we ought to Conſider two main Points; Firſt, Whether they are *Συνενδεικνύμενα*, or Conſiſtent with each other, in regard to the Medicines to be us'd; Or, whether they Diſagree? For in the Firſt Suppoſition, the Order of Cure is Natural; but in the Second 'tis Inverted (and is then term'd the *Cura Coacta*, *Methodus Neceſſitatis*, &c.) I muſt by the Way obſerve to you, that there is a great Nicety in this Affair; which will appear to a Reader punctual in Obſervation; and I'm afraid, whoſo truſts to Authors Obſervations on this Head, will often be miſled in Practice. I own it ungrateful to turn Critick, but to convince my Readers of this, I ſhall bring one Inſtance of it, in *Raigerus*, in the Caſe of an *Hæmoptoe*, and a *Cough*, which take

take their Riſe from *Acrimonious Humours*: Here he tells us, 'tis Profitable, *when one Symptom is contrary to another, that we ſhould endeavour to preſcribe what may be uſeful to them both*; and here he mentions *Oil of Linſeed*, as uſeful in this Caſe, which by Obtunding the *Acrimony* alſo prevents the Cough, and then the *Hæmoptoe* will Ceaſe, being a Dependant on theſe Cauſes: But whatever Practitioner gives himſelf Leiſure to Conſider, will eaſily perceive that this Proceedure is much amiſs; for though we correct the Cough by leſſening the *Acrimony*, yet the Oil is ſo relaxing, that the Breach of the Veſſel will be thereby widen'd, and the Matter ſpued out from the *Aperture* will reproduce a Cough from a different Cauſe; from whence I think it Natural to Conclude, that the Contrariety this Gentleman Aſſigns, proceeds not ſo much from the Nature of the Cauſes of theſe Symptoms, as from the very manner made uſe of to relieve them; for as 'tis poſſible to order Affairs with ſo much Diſcretion, as to relieve them all with one Remedy, we have no occaſion to have recourſe to a *fancy'd Contrariety*. But that I may not triflingly

ly detain my Reader from my Sentiments, I ſhall only remark, that *Opium* corrects the *Acrimony*, leſſens the Irritation, and at the ſame time gently ſhuts up the Mouth of the Gaping Veſſel, and anſwers all Intentions.

Having made this Digreſſion, the Thread of my Diſcourſe leads me to conſider the firſt Point of Compound Caſes, where the Natural Order of Cure is to be purſued; and as a Recital of Particulars ſerves to illuſtrate the Generals, ſo I ſhall ſet down ſome Caſes which I have either Experienc'd alone, or jointly with other Authors, in order to make my Aſſertions Firm and Stable.

When therefore the Diſeaſe and Symptoms demonſtrate the Number of Cauſes; our Buſineſs muſt be to make Enquiry backwards, to the very Firſt and Original Cauſe; thus we ſhall find that the Diſeaſe depends on an *Immediate* Cauſe, which *Immediate Cauſe* has aroſe from its *Remote* one, and that this has aroſe from ſome *External* one: Whoſoever then would Cure, muſt proceed in the Natural Order here nam'd, to wit, by Removal of the *External* Cauſe Firſt; and Secondly, by Cure of the

Remote;

Remote; and Laſtly, of the *Immediate* ones, be they never ſo Numerous, if they remain after the *Antecedent* is taken off: And whoever pretends to Cure in another Manner, does but trifle, in inverting the Order of proceeding, and Acts the Mad-man as much as that Perſon who would pretend to begin a Structure from above downwards; from whence it follows, that the Natural Order of Curing is by a true Subordination; becauſe, by cutting off the Occaſions of any Diſeaſe, we keep it from Encreaſe, and curb it in its Birth; from whence muſt be inferr'd, the Neceſſity of the Art of Perſwaſion, in any Gentleman following the Practice of Phyſick; for as frequent Opportunities of Checking the Bent of the Sick are offer'd us, it would do well to acquire a *Poſitive*, yet a *Gentleman* Air, in ſo neceſſary Contradictions; without this *OEconomy* you roll the Stone with *Siſyphus*, you ſuffer your Patient to lay on Fuel, and you otherwiſe Fatigue them with Preſcriptions in Vain: By taking off the *Antecedent*, or *Remote* Cauſe, we relieve in a Meaſure (and if Slight, Entirely) the *Immediate* Cauſes. But I ſhall proceed to Parti-

cular Caſes, having remark'd, that as each Cauſe does Indicate, 'tis not Material whether they be Separate or Conjoin'd; becauſe, in either ſuppoſition the Number of Cauſes muſt be our Guide and Rule; only in Conjoin'd ones, the Order is alſo more narrowly to be heeded.

Thus, Have we known a Lady ſeiz'd with *Hyſterical* Symptoms, in which the *Convulſive Aſthma* was the Principal, and at the ſame Time with a Troubleſome *Diarrhœa*; the Firſt, proceeding from Sharp Humours in the Fluids, became Troubleſome to the Nerves, and irritated them to Contractions in the *Pneumonick* Nerves, from whence a ſufficient Expanſion of that Organ became Impracticable, and the Latter, ariſing from Humours of the former Stamp, gave Riſe to Irritations in the Inteſtines, from whence they were invited to part with their Contents, and alſo were ſpung'd ſo much as to receive more Auxiliaries from the Blood, which continu'd this Flux for ſome Time; the Cure of the *Aſthma*, by *Cardiacks* of the Abſorbing Species for correcting the *Acid*; by *Opiates* for quieting the Irritation, and

Vola-

Volatile Salts, to rear and further to correct the *Acidity*, were ſo far from being Prejudicial to the Flux, that they equally aſſiſted in correction of the like Humours then, as well as the Peccant Irritation in the Inteſtines alſo; whence the Continuance of theſe Medicines, ſucceſsfully reliev'd both Accidents, by a lucky Congruity.

One of my Patients complain'd of violent *Colick Pains*, *Syncope's* by Times, and was always troubled with *Worms*; and indeed, the former Symptoms were readily produc'd from *Them*, as 'tis eaſy to imagine: I blended the *Cordial* with the *Antihelmintick* Med'cines, and the *Opiates*, *pro re natâ*, without which the others would have little avail'd; and as the *Syncope* was an Immediate Produce of the Intolerable Pains, the whole Tribe of *Cardiac's* would have been to little Purpoſe for the Prevention of this Symptom, which by the *Opiate* was ſtruck at in its Cauſe.

We have ſeen Patients troubled with a *Large Stone* in the *Ureters*, along with a *Total ſuppreſſion of Urine*, the ſmallneſs of the Paſſages did not Contraindicate the Protruſion of the Stone; but each

each Indication was anſwer'd to the Advantage of the Laborant, even after Seven Days had paſs'd; for the Emollient *Semi-cupia* enlarg'd the Inferior Parts, and made way for proper *Diureticks* to puſh the Stone forward.

We have ſeen a *Palſy ſucceed a Bilious Colick*: A *Palſy* includes a Fault in the Fluids, and the Solids too; but in the preſent Caſe, it may be ſuppos'd with Reaſon, that the *Nervous Fluids*, tainted with *Bilious* Particles, bung up the Paſſage, and alſo ſhrivel the *Nervous Coats* by their abounding *Acrimony*; from whence the Channel, which the Spirits ſhould run in, grows Leſs, or turns Oblique, and the Contents being more Coherent and Groſs than uſual, it will be eaſy to Conclude, that ſome Degree of Obſtruction will follow; the Remedy of which Cauſes may *Coincide* without any *Remora*: Hence gentle *Aperients*, join'd to *Diluents*, will in time compleat the Affair.

I have had ſome of the weaker Sex under my Care, who had the Misfortune to be *Pregnant* at the Time they labour'd under the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, and I have found them ſucceed according to wiſh,

wiſh, under a Gentle Salivation: And though it might be objected, that ſuch a Conſtant Subſtraction of the *Nutritive* Particles, would be Prejudicial to the Infant; or however, that ſuch a Commotion might be in Danger to over-fill the Depending Veſſels (more particularly) and by a ſeeming Conſequence, may give Riſe to an Abortion: Yet 'tis eaſy to oppoſe to theſe, that in tender Women, or in the beginning Months, theſe Objections ſtand Good; but when the Child is firmly fix'd, and has acquir'd a good Degree of Strength, and the Remedy is us'd in a gentle Degree, it is in no great Danger of being ſhook off, and enough is taken at the Time to ſupport both, and therefore theſe need be no Bugbears; and moreover, if we Conſider what Progreſs the Diſeaſe might make in the Mother, if this Remedy were Neceſſary, and not us'd; as alſo how fierce Symptoms it would fix upon the Infant, which when Born, will be far from bearing any Remedies potent enough to Extirpate them, which, by the Aſſiſtance of the Mother, might have been eaſily Cur'd, we ſhall ſoon determine.

A *Fever* ſeldom happens without ſome degree of *Cacochymy*, and it would be very ill Practice, not to have regard to the *Abundance* of theſe Humours, as well as the *Nature* of them, by proper Evacuations and Alteratives; but having ſpoke of theſe *elſewhere*, I ſhall ſuperſede any farther Remarks here.

If the *Lacteals* are obſtructed, and at the ſame Time there is a Defect of *Bile*; the very Bitters deſign'd for the Latter, will Conduce to the Opening of the Former, as *Waldſchmidt* p. 212. Obſerves; for all Bitters are *Aperient*, though not *vice verſâ*; or either may be firſt attack'd, ſince they ſeem to be ſeparate Diſeaſes.

All *Conſumptions* of the ſlow kind, may be attack'd with Remedies proper for their *Symptoms*, at one and the ſame Time, as Dr. *Morton* has prov'd at Large; hence a *Phthiſis* with *Scrophulæ*, may be remedy'd with proper *Pectorals* and *Inciding Medicines* at the ſame time: In the ſame Manner may *Inciding Pectorals*, and Warm *Antiſcorbuticks*, be us'd at once in a *Scorbutick* one.

An *Aſthmatick Conſumption* (commonly term'd a *Ptyſick*) bears all the Alteratives of *Phlegm* and *Irritation*, ſo far as

to pump up the Cough; and therefore the Inciding *Pectorals* of *Eryſimum*, *Squills*, *Millepedes*, *Ammoniacum*, *Benjamin*, &c. are uſeful to pump up the adherent Phlegm; and will at the ſame time be Conducive to correct the Phlegmatick State that affords this Matter.

Hypochondriaciſm endangers a Laſting Conſumption; the Stock of Humours is very Prolifick, and daily Leavens the Maſs more and more; ſo that ſuch an one is not Recover'd without great Skill and Diligence: However, this Comfort the Sick enjoy, that the Conſumption generally Indicates Medicines which Coincide with others fit to contraſt with this Diſeaſe; were it otherwiſe, nothing would be capable of re-inſtating them.

The Conſumptions, in fine, which take their Riſe from the *Lues venerea*, from a *Pleuriſy*, a *Jaundice*, *Rheumatiſm*, *Gout*, or a *Fever*, may ſo Coindicate, as to be taken off at once, as may be ſeen in *Morton's* learned *Phthiſiologia*.

An *Obſtruction of the Lochia*, and an *Irregular Eruption of Puſtules*, may Coindicate *Emmenagogues* and *Alexipharmacks*, which will puſh both forward into

to the *Cutis* and *Uterine Glands*; for as Nature is ſeldom buſied about double Evacuations at once; there is a Neceſſity to add a Competent degree of Motion, Strength, or what is Deficient, to aſſiſt in this Hazardous Event, which a Prudent Manager will eaſily obviate.

Though it be ſometimes difficult to diſtinguiſh whether a Patient labours under the *Stone*, or the *Colick*, yet this is often of ſmall Concern, whether they really are attended with both, or only one of them; for it often happens, that a *Small Stone*, and the *Colick*, go hand in hand; and if we are ſatisfied there is no Large one, 'tis not Material whether a Small Stone be lodg'd in the *Ureters*, or *Kidneys*, or only ſuſpected, ſince both may be attack'd at once; and 'tis *Common Prudence to make uſe of Remedies for any Diſeaſe, if they are not Contra-indicated, when we ſuſpect it only*: Hence Remedies for the Colick may be blended with *Diureticks*, though there were no Stone; and *vice verſâ*, *Diureticks* for the Stone may be mix'd with *Anticolicks*, though there were no Colick, but only a Suſpicion of one; for ſhould there be a Stone, or a Colick, and we ſhould neglect to pro-

ceed againſt what we had ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect, then would we be obliged to perſiſt further in Remedies proper for this, even to the Diſtaſte of the Patients, (and perhaps to our Diſcredit.)

Our Humours may labour under a *Deviation from our Natural Qualities*, and a *Plenitude* at the ſame Time, as is often known; to draw Blood, and give other Internal Evacuants, and Alteratives for the State, Coincide, as *Piſo* has inform'd us, in *Anaſarca's*.

Riverius exemplifies, how a *Colick*, a *Saburra* in the *Inteſtines*, and *Pain*, may *Co-indicate*, by blending *Purgatives* with *Opiates*, by which the Matter that Irritates may be carried off, and the Senſe of the Part lull'd at one and the ſame Time.

But to be too Tedious in Examples, would weary out the Reader's Patience without the Hopes of further Information; and therefore 'tis high time to take into Conſideration, ſuch Cauſes where we find a *Contrariety* in relieving of them; theſe contain all the Difficulty in the Medicinal Art; 'tis for *Theſe*, *Conſultations* are call'd for; and whoſo ſhews their Dexterity here, is juſtly reputed the moſt able Practitioner: To which

which we muſt add, if at the ſame Time they can alſo fiſh out the *Species of Cauſe* then affecting us. My Buſineſs at preſent is Confin'd to the *Former* only; and if this *Theoretico-Practical Eſſay* be well receiv'd, I may be tempted to proceed, in another Treatiſe, to diſcloſe to you the Eaſy Means of diſcovering this *Species of Cauſe*, as far as Practice informs us, on which this Small Book is chiefly built;

(Namque ali'd ex alio clareſcet) non tibi cæca
Nox Iter eripiet, quin ultima Naturäi
Pervideas, ita Res accendent Lumina Rebus.

Article IV.

The Manner of Proceeding in Complicated Caſes, where they are Contrary to each other.

THE Diſagreement here ſpoke of is ſuch, as where a Remedy given to promote Recovery from one Symptom, plunges the Patient deeper into the *Anxietudes*, rais'd from its Companions; ſuch are the Ἀντενδεικνεύμενα; and as theſe carry along with them, almoſt inſuperable Difficulties, it behoves a Phyſician to be very knowing in the Conſequences of a Diſeaſe, in order to aſſiſt his Judgment in the Knowledge of that Cauſe, which is call'd the *moſt Urgent*; becauſe this *Urgency* (often, though not always) becomes an *Exception*; and when it does, we cannot move in that *Natural Order* we have ſo much inculcated above: from whence 'twill be eaſy to conclude, how much

much Danger ſuch Sick Perſons are under, whoſe Diſeaſe is thus Complicated: *Urgency* then, includes *Exceſs*, on ſome Hand, as to the *Magnitude* of the Diſeaſe; becauſe, to ſpeak juſtly, the *Species*, *Tendency*, and *Cuſtomary Accidents*, are but Relatives to this Magnitude: So that when I ſay, *ſuch a Symptom is more Dangerous*, 'tis Convertible with the following, *viz. ſuch a Symptom is greater.* But that I may deſcend to Particulars, I would have it obſerved, in what Manner Functions can be moſt Prejudic'd, and what this Prejudice means; where the Reader will be pleas'd to remark, that a *Particular* Damage is of ſmall Conſideration, if compar'd to an *Univerſal* one; that even in *Particular* Damages there is a *Prevalency* as to their Offices. We are again to Conſider, that if the *Animal Function* receives any Damage, the Strength fails in Proportion, and we cannot long Survive; but the *Natural ones* may be long diſorder'd, and little Decay enſue. From all this it may be inferr'd, that the *Animal Faculty* is an *Univerſal One*; and the *Natural*, only *Particular*: That in what Proportion any Natural Faculty entrenches upon the Animal one,

ſo far it prevails over any other of the ſame Species: Hence may be concluded, that *Whatever Symptom moſt deſtroys our Strength, is the moſt urgent:* Hence Diſeaſes of the Brain, Heart, and Lungs, are for the aboveſaid Reaſons the moſt Dangerous. But as I have not Room to deſcend to farther Particulars, which are the Subject of the *Prognoſticks*, I hope the Reader will Content himſelf at preſent with this General View.

Having thus given a Sketch of the Reaſon of the Inverſion of the Natural Order of Proceedure; I ſhall, before I proceed to be more Particular, obſerve, that the Cauſe which is *Second* in Order, begins, by this Urgency, to be dignified as if the *Firſt*; ſo that the *Antecedent* Cauſe is Poſtpon'd till the *Continent* is reliev'd, and another Seaſon is taken for its Removal.

Thus, *A Perſon Labouring under an Apoplexy, from a Sluggiſh and Phlegmatick Maſs of Humours*, is treated with Applications which have regard to the *Preternatural Motion* of thoſe Humours, and to the *Diſlodgment of them*, by Irritations ſuitable to thoſe Ends; as well as to a *Plenitude* in the Brain, by General or Particular

cular Evacuations, as alſo *Cardiacks*, for ſupport of the Spirits; becauſe the Strengths, by the Violence of theſe Immediate Cauſes, are ſuddenly Impair'd; and it would be Ridiculous, as well as Criminal, to endeavour a Change of the *Aſymmetry* of theſe Humours, before we regard theſe more Urgent Cauſes, tho' Immediate.

Although it may appear, in the preſent Example, Ridiculous enough to proceed in another Manner than I have Inculcated; yet many Examples might be brought, where it would appear, that this Exactneſs has been in a great Meaſure neglected; but with what Credit to the Agent, or with what Advantage to the Patient, I can only ſay, *though Credit ſuffer, the Reward's the ſame:* I muſt add, that where ſuch a treatment is the Conſequence of the Ignorance of the Immediate Cauſes, and if that Ignorance ariſe from a real Difficulty, and not an affected one; we are yet Blame-worthy, if we don't ſearch out ſome Way, or Method, for the Removal of theſe Cauſes; by Tryal, by Analogy, and by what Obſervation and Experience have taught us to be uſeful in the Caſe.

So

So much for the Change of Order in the Cure of an *Urgent* and *Actual Symptom*; but I ſhall here remark to you, that *ſometimes we are alſo obliged to Poſtpone, or at leaſt Cautiouſly regard, the Prior Cauſe, in reſpect of a Subſequent one (in View only;) in refraining from ſuch Remedies, indicated by this Antecedent Cauſe, as may probably Prejudice this:* But I ſhall Explain my ſelf by an Example, which I find Regiſter'd, in ſome of my Papers of Obſervations, now by me.

A Gentlewoman of my Acquaintance, whoſe Lungs were extreamly tender, from an *Hæmoptoe*, ſhe had labour'd under many Years before, from what Cauſes I cannot now remember: This Breach was never ſo ſoder'd, but that a Doſe of Phyſick, added to a Cough from an Accidental Cauſe, would re-open it, which the Cough alone did not Effect: She, by the Intemperance of the Weather, was thrown into a Cough which did not give Place to her own uſual Remedies; whereupon ſhe was overſway'd, by ſome Indiſcreet Perſon, to take the *Catarrh* Pills of Dr. *Bates*: But ſhe did not ſurvive the Miſtake long; for from the *Hæmoptoe*, ſhe fell into the Conſe-

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quences *Hippocrates* pronounces, in his *Aph.* 15, 16. *Sect.* 7. (Ἐπὶ ἄιματος πτύσει, πύϑ πτύσις,-- Ἐπὶ πύϑ πτύσει, φθίσις) and Dy'd as Conſumptive Perſons generally do: From this one Caſe, may be gather'd the Truth and Reaſon of this Caution, which has not hitherto been inculcated in theſe Papers, and only paſſingly any where, as far as my Memory informs me.

Having premis'd what was Neceſſary, to the Underſtanding of the Contrariety, and Urgency of *Symptoms*; 'tis high Time to deſcend to varieties of Caſes, in Order to clear up this Matter.

It muſt then be obſerv'd, that where any Perſon is ſeiz'd with a Diſeaſe, where the Concurring *Symptoms* put a Stop to the Relief of the *Prior*, or at leaſt another *Cauſe*, by reaſon of ſome Prejudice done by the Remedy; there it ought to be Conſider'd in what Particulars this Proceedure can be accounted Contrary: And it being Certain, that there are no more Circumſtances Poſſible than the Three following, we muſt Conſider, to which of theſe, the Caſe in Hand is referrible, in order to adjuſt our Meaſures.

Either

Either this *Contrariety* is *Superior in a Conſiderable Degree*; *in a Small Degree*; *or 'tis in Æquilibrio.* Let us Conſider the *Firſt Caſe*; and as *Seneca* has it, *Breve Iter per Exempla, longum per Præcepta*; therefore we ſhall ſubjoin the Rule to the Examples.

The firſt Thing I ſhall Conſider is a *Lientery*; in which we are to reflect on the Original Cauſe of this Egeſtion of the *Aliments* and *Chylous Juice*: In which Search, I ſhall here Confine my Views only to an *Obſtruction of the Lacteals*; for, in this Caſe it is thus: The *Chyle* not being fitted to enter the (yet Imperceptible) Mouths of theſe Veſſels, it Stagnates in the *Inteſtines*, and Contracting a *Putredo* there, the *Salts* attract each other; and acquiring a Power to Irritate the *Inteſtines*, bring on frequent Evacuations of this Indigeſted *Chyle*; which acquires the Denomination of a *Lienteria*, or *Cœliaca Paſſio*, according to the Various Changes receiv'd, which depends on the Stay it makes there: The Caſe being thus Stated, when we apply our ſelves to the Remedying of theſe Cauſes, the firſt thing in View ought to be the *Obſtruction*; nay, and the only one;

one; The Firſt, I ſay, becauſe the Obſtruction, being *Prior* to the Irritation, and its Conſequent the Evacuation, ought to be obviated by *Aperients* (whether they are *Emeticks*, which are accidentally ſuch, or *Volatile* and *Fixt Salts*, *Acrimonious* Remedies, or *Bitters*;) and as the Evacuation curb'd produces *worſe Conſequences* in being retain'd, both by the Lodgment of an Uſeleſs Burden, and thence hurrying on *Colicks*, &c. and Principally, becauſe whatever is adminiſtred in favour of this Evacuation, further encreaſes the Obſtruction (which we ſuppoſe nearly Total:) Therefore in ſuch a Caſe, *Opiates*, whether in Glyſters, or by the Mouth, are to be neglected entirely, and the Obſtruction only obviated.

Suppoſe a Perſon has let ſlip into the *Trachæa* any ſharp Inſtruments, as Nails, *&c. v. Morton Phthiſiolog.* &c. we are to Conſider, that Two Indications immediately Enſue; to wit, an *Extraneous Body* lodg'd, and a *Violent Cough*, or *Irritation*: The Former would require Expulſion in its Extent, and the Latter *Opiates*, to allay, and Conſequently hinder Expulſion, which are evidently Contrary: If there-

fore

fore we ſuppoſe the Damage, by their Expulſion, would be Superior to the Advantages receiv'd, becauſe they would tear the Veſſels, and either bring on ſudden Death, or Incurable Ulcers, 'tis ſafeſt to Poſtpone the *Expulſion*, and only Quiet the *Irritation*; for 'tis better to live Uncomfortably than not at all.

In an Inflammation of the *Uvula*, join'd along with a *Relaxation* of it; we are to Poſtpone the Conſideration of the Latter, 'till the Inflammation is quite gone; and then Remedies proper for the Latter may ſucceed.

In a Caſe of the *Stone in the Kidneys*, *Vomiting* is a Conſtant Companion; and though it be a *Symptom*, and Conſequently dependent on the Rude Shock of the Nerves of the Stomach, communicated to them from the *Renal Plexus*; yet what Advantage can the Sick receive by Medicines which he can't Retain: Hence appears the Neceſſity of *Paregoricks*, to be premis'd according to *Waldſchmidt* (or blended according to my own Sentiments) in order to allay the *Spaſms*, and gain a Truce for ſuch to be thrown in, and ſent into the Maſs of Blood, as may Glib the Paſſages, and Relax them to

ſuch

ſuch a Degree as that the Stone may ſlip into the Bladder.

If any Child is diſturb'd by *Worms*, it would be Prepoſterous to endeavour to expell them, without firſt having Calmly decoy'd them into their Deſtruction; for otherwiſe they would hide themſelves in the *Mucous Coat* of the *Inteſtines*, erode the *Inteſtines* themſelves, and thus run Riot within us.

Perſons may labour under a *Dropſy*, and at the ſame time a *Hectick Fever*, with all its Symptoms, particularly *Thirſt*; we need only Conſult the Poet on this Point, for the Order in Proceeding.

Creſcit Indulgens
Sibi dirus Hydrops,
Nec ſitim pellit,
Niſi Cauſa Morbi
Fugerit Venis.

For the Quantity of Liquid, requir'd to ſatisfy them, muſt be ſo Prodigious, that it would ſoon overwhelm them.

I have had *Venereal Perſons* labouring under a *Hectick*, ſucceed very well with a Gentle Salivation; for notwithſtanding they

they ſeem'd weaken'd to a great Degree, and Emaciated with a reſtleſs Cough, and various other Symptoms; yet as the Cauſe was too potent for petty Medicines, to remedy the Secondary Cauſes was trifling, and became at laſt Impracticable.

If we ſuppoſe a Perſon perplex'd with a *Diabetes*, and at the ſame time a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta*; to premiſe the Cure of the *Gonorrhœa* would but augment every Symptom of the *Diabetes*; and moreover the *Diabetes* being the moſt Dangerous Diſeaſe, requires our Care firſt; and indeed only; which when remedied, we are at Leiſure to Cure the *Gonorrhœa* at Pleaſure.

We will ſuppoſe an *Ulcer*, by any External Accident, has been much Irritated, even ſo far as to raiſe a *Violent Inflammation* around it; the Remedies intended for the *Ulcer* avail little to this New Accident, which muſt firſt be attack'd by Remedies proper for the *Inflammation*; and when that is reliev'd, and not till then, will the Cure of the *Ulcer* go forward.

A *Tumour in the Uterus* may occaſion a *Suppreſſion of the Menſes*, as *Sennertus* has

has it; all the *Emmenagogues* in the whole Range of Phyſick, would not be able to promote their Flux, 'till the Tumour is firſt reliev'd; and if *that* by its *Eſſence*, or *Magnitude*, become Impracticable, we have no Refuge but in a Monthly Evacuation, ſuited to the preſent State of Humours; becauſe, as Ladies in every other Circumſtance may be Healthful enough but at ſuch a Seaſon, we are to ſuit the Evacuation to the Urgent Symptoms; which are not determinable but by the Knowledge of the *Species* of the *Cauſe*; and that is not my preſent Aim.

'Tis a Common Caſe, that *Women with Child*, by ſome unlucky Accident, fall into *Violent Effuſions of Blood*, and which neither *Bleeding*, nor *Stypticks*, avail in; for, if the better Part of the *Placenta* is diſengaged from the *Uterus*, and begun to Putrefy; to ſuffer it to ſtay in the Womb, would be entertaining within us an *Extraneous Body*, which would raiſe Symptoms powerful enough to deſtroy both the Child and the Mother; the Firſt, for want of due Nouriſhment; and the Latter, by the *Putrid Effluvia* reſorb'd, and producing dangerous *Fe-*

vers, and a Train of other Laſting Diſeaſes; all which might be prevented by a Prudent promotion of the Birth, as *Morriceau* has aſſur'd us, and we have often ſeen; after which, the *Uterus* diſgorges it ſelf of its Contents, and then either the Flux Ceaſes of it ſelf, or 'tis eaſily remedied, when the *Species* of Cauſe is known.

If a Patient is troubled with an *Inflammation on the Eyes*, and at the ſame time a *Cataract*, we muſt proceed Cautiouſly in the Manner of Curing; becauſe, if the *Inflammation* be neglected, the *Cataract* need not be Cur'd, nor can it; for when once the Eye is overwhelm'd with a Deluge of Blood, from the Violence of the Inflammation, which breaks the Coats of the Veſſels, and fills the Cavity of the Eye, we Repent, too late, of our Neglect: Hence it plainly appears, that we muſt firſt take away the Inflammation by all ſuitable Revulſions, Evacuations, and Applications, before we attempt the Operation, or even common Applications for the *Cataract* at all.

Perſons under a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta*, are often perplex'd with a *Phlegmon* on the *Glans*; and in this Caſe Dr. *Sydenham*

ham prudently Adviſes, to proceed no farther in the Cure of the *Gonorrhœa*, 'till we have appeas'd the *Inflammation*, by the *Emollient* and *Diſcutient Fotus's* and *Cataplaſms*; becauſe, whatever Irritates, or Moves any inflam'd Part, raiſes Pain and Throbbing; and in ſhort, advances the *Inflammation* to a *Gangrene*. Now 'tis too apparent, how much *Phyſick*, *Diureticks*, and all the Common Methods us'd in *Gonorrhœa*'s would have this Effect; and Conſequently are to be forbore, 'till that Accident fully Vaniſhes.

'Tis a Common Accident to labour under a *Bloody Urine*, from a *Stone* in the *Kidneys*, according to *Sydenham*; and 'tis not Poſſible to give any Medicine to Curb this *Hæmorrhage* 'till the Removal of the *Stone*: If this then be an Impoſſible Task, this *Symptom* will ever and anon Revive upon the leaſt Motion, or *Diuretick*: But if we can, by Smooth and Glibbing *Lenients*, ſhove the Stone from the Part, that which became Impracticable, is now Eaſily accompliſh'd.

Coughs, eſpecially *Conſumptive* ones, are ſo very forcible, that they draw the Stomach into Conſent, by Raiſing a

Vomiting, as well by the Vicinity of the *Lungs* and *Gula*, as by the Muſcular Contraction of the *Abdomen*, in ſo ſtrong an Expiration; 'tis Ridiculous to give *Pectorals* in order to pump up the Matter which ſticks cloſe to the Orifices of the Glands of the *Trachæa* and *Lungs*, 'till we have firſt brought the Stomach to bear what is given: (or they may be given blended, in my own Opinion, and be referr'd to another Head, as daily Practice ſhews us.)

It is a Common Symptom for Perſons in a *Jaundice* to be afflicted with Violent Pains of their Belly, reſembling *Colick Pains*; and indeed, they are truly ſuch in freſh *Jaundices*; becauſe the want of Bile in the Inteſtines, makes the Chyle *Viſcid*, and ſuch a Fluid is very Windy, and Inflates us: But in ſuch who have frequent returns of *Jaundice* Fits, the Caſe is otherwiſe, to wit, the Compactneſs of the Liver, which impedes a free Return of the *Venal* Blood from the *Porta*, occaſions the fulneſs of theſe Veſſels, and Conſequently a Dilatation of them; and if they are much diſtended, Pain will ariſe from this Solution of Continuity: Be as it will, theſe Troubleſome

bleſome Senſations muſt be remedied by Medicines adapted to the Reigning Cauſe, before we venture on *Anti-Icterick*s; becauſe theſe *Spaſms* draw the Duct from the *Liver* to the *Inteſtines* into Conſent, and cannot be open'd without premiſing proper Remedies; after which the Phyſician may proceed to *Aperients*, as I have remark'd in Practice, being taught thus to do from the Learned Dr. *Willis*.

In a Perſon whoſe *Inteſtines* have ſlipt into the *Scrotum*, and thus produce an *Hernia Inteſtinalis*; before we offer to reduce them, Care muſt be taken to remove all Obſtacles of that Reduction, to wit, the *Fæces*, the *Urine*, or *Inflammation* in the Adjacent Part around the Proceſs; for otherwiſe, the Force we would be oblig'd to uſe in the Reduction, would Bruiſe the *Inteſtine*, and perhaps endanger a *Gangrene*, and Death.

Venereal Perſons, whoſe *Palate is ulcerated*, much more ſuch whoſe Bones are Carious there, require the Grand *Apparatus* of a Salivation to Cure them of this *Symptom*; but yet we find ſuch a Method of Cure of ill Conſequence to ſuch as labour under this Circumſtance; becauſe, the vaſt Solution of Continui-

ty encreas'd by the Swelling of the Part, and alſo the Quantity of Humours carried that way with Violence, both Contribute to encreaſe this Evil inſtead of remedying it; and when the Salivation is ended, 'tis well if we can prevent the Deformity uſual upon ſuch a Miſtake: Whereas if the Part can be dexterouſly cloath'd with Fleſh, though we were ſure it would re-appear in ſome time, if left in this Condition, yet then a Salivation becomes of great Uſe, and both ought to be, and is, with Eaſe attempted.

In like Manner, to attempt the Cure of a *Cough* from a *Lues* would be Vain and Fruitleſs, without firſt attempting the Cure of its Original; for the Symptom would conſtantly Repullulate, and never be Cur'd. But, as above, we have known a Gentle Salivation take the Cauſe off, after which the Cough was ſoon reliev'd.

It may be deem'd a Caution of little uſe, which *Nic. Piſo de Partu* has inculcated, to ſuch as have not Practis'd, when he adviſes concerning *Women in Labour*, That before the Birth, Care muſt be taken to Evacuate the *Urine*; becauſe otherwiſe, a *Rupture* of the *Bladder*, or of its *Sphincter*, as I once knew, may enſue;

ſue; both which become Incurable Evils; and Particularly if *Women have a Stone in the Bladder*, and be *with Child*, 'tis neceſſary to take the Stone away before the Birth, otherwiſe the Bladder would be Wounded, and bring on a quick Exit.

In the *Iliack Paſſion*, two Symptoms Indicate Evidently, *Pain* and *Coſtiveneſs*; if we ſhould attempt to relieve the *Aſtriction* by *Cathartick*s, or *Suppoſitories*, or by any other Means, we ſhould never retain them; and moreover, the encreaſe of Pain by this Means, would raiſe the very Symptoms we complain of; ſo that we are Neceſſitated to relieve the Pain firſt, after which the other may be attempted with Eaſe: Indeed if the *Iliack Paſſion* ſhould be a ſmall advance of the *Colick* only, I ſhould Adviſe blending the Medicines together, as has been noted above on that Head; but as the Caſe is put here, 'tis not ſafe according to the Sentiments of All.

If any one is afflicted with a *Stone in the Bladder*, and at the ſame time with an *Ulcer* there; What Hopes can be given the Patient, of relieving him of his *Ulcer*, 'till the Removal of the *Stone*?

And therefore *Lithotomy* becomes here Neceſſary; and then if the *Ulcer* have not entrench'd on the Muſcular Coat of the *Bladder*, as there is great Reaſon to ſuſpect, if the Pain be Violent, a Feveriſhneſs accompany, and they be infeſted with continual Watchings; as alſo, if they can't contain any Quantity of Urine without violent Pain: If, I ſay, this Accident attend not, then it alſo ſucceeds often well enough; particularly if their Blood be not Cachectical; or at leaſt Care has been taken to amend the *Species* of *Cacochymy* reigning, by proper Evacuations and Alteratives, before the Operation.

If a Woman in *Child-Bed* ſhould be ſeiz'd with a *Dyſentery*, *Willis* Obſerves judiciouſly, that if we ſhould attempt the Cure of the *Dyſentery*, we deſtroy our Patient; for, ſays he, by ſuffering the *Dyſentery* to go forward, we by this means keep on foot the Critical Flux of the *Lochia*, and promote it gently; (and I add, we only become Weak by it;) whereas by Curbing the *Dyſentery*, we alſo curb this Natural and Critical Flux, and raiſe Dangerous Commotions by the Suppreſſion, and by the Retention of the

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Morbifick *Miaſms* within us; I ſhall hope to know how far the *Cayenne Root* (*or Wood*) may obviate this Difficulty, for if it ſhould not affect the *Lochia*, what Comfort would a Caſe (which is one of the moſt difficult in Practice) receive by it?

Let it be ſtated, that Perſons under the *Small-Pox*, are attackd with the Dangerous Symptom of a Large *Hæmorrhage*, if you would endeavour to give *Expulſives*, you ruin the Patient by encreaſing the *Hæmorrhage*; and therefore ſuch Medicines as arreſt this Flux, are firſt, and only to be adminiſtred, and the Conſideration of the Expulſion is to be totally neglected: I would not however here be underſtood to ſpeak againſt Diet or Medicines which ſupport the Strength and Spirits, becauſe I am very certain, that *Reſtoratives*, and *Expellers*, are not *Convertible Terms*.

If a Perſon be afflicted with a *Large Stone in the Ureters*, the Indication ariſing, is to expell it, being a *Superfluous* and *Extraneous* Body; but as that in the preſent Suppoſition becomes Impoſſible, therefore Expulſion is Dangerous in a *Reduplicative* Senſe: But if we Conſider

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the Affair on the other Hand, and apply Remedies proper to enlarge the Ureters, the Stone then moves; ſo that *Barbette* ſaying, *Calculus --magnus non movendus*, only muſt mean 'till *Emollients*, *Laxants*, *Anodynes*, and *Dilaters* of the Paſſages have been us'd, as the learned *Commentator* has it: And thus it falls out, That total Suppreſſions may be remedied, if after the Paſſages are enlarg'd, *Diuretick*s, &c. are us'd.

Women in *Child-bed* often labour under a *Phlegmon in the Uterus*, from a *Retention of the After-birth*, which Diſorder is a moſt Dangerous Caſe; if we attack the Diſeaſe on the wrong Hand, we ſhall not be able to gain our Point; and although it appear evidently, that the *Phlegmon* ought firſt to be remedied, being the moſt dangerous *Symptom*, yet as 'tis Impoſſible to Conquer it without expelling the *Secundine*, that muſt be firſt done before we attempt the Cure of of the *Phlegmon*, becauſe the *Phlegmon* is augmented by this *Retention*, and as it may be eaſily remov'd, we ought to begin from that Hand; for we ſee that the *Phlegmon* is fatally cheriſhed by this Accident.

A Lady of my acquaintance, had for ſome time labour'd under a *Suppreſſion of the Menſes*, which ſhe had ſo much neglected, 'till at laſt a *Cyſtis* bred on the Stomach, which, containing Blood, broke, and ſpued a vaſt Quantity into the Cavity, and produc'd a Vomiting and Purging of Blood, which brought her to the very Jaws of Death (being by Weakneſs become uncapable of any thing, and reduc'd to a total Inſenſibility;) when we had curb'd this Flux, and reſtor'd her to a degree of Strength, ſo that ſhe was enclin'd to riſe, ſhe was, (and indeed ſo was I) ſurpriz'd to find a *Hemiplegia* on the Right ſide; and the more, becauſe to offer at any Remedies proper for the Palſy, was to endanger a freſh Flux of Blood; and upon Trial of *Antiparalyticks*, ſhe complain'd of intolerable Smartings in her Stomach, and therefore they were forbore for ſome time, 'till we had Reaſon to believe, the Orifice was well clos'd, and then they were given in ſmall Quantities at a time, by which Means ſhe recover'd a tolerable Degree of Strength, and walk'd Stoutly, but with a little Halt, which ſerv'd her as a *Memento*, to guard againſt the

the Danger ſhe would be under if a Relapſe ſhould happen, which I recover'd her twice of ſince; and I perceive ſhe has ſince paid Nature's Debt by a third Relapſe.

In a *Vomiting of Blood*, then it may be eſteem'd neceſſary to ſlight *the Load the Stomach bears*, 'till the Veſſel is quite ſhut; becauſe the *Syncope*'s and Sickneſs happen not ſo much from the *Saburra*, as from the Quantity daily diſembogued; firſt then ſhut the Veſſel, and you may at your Leiſure rid the Stomach of its Contents, by gentle *Lenients*, which leave a Reſtringent Quality behind them.

In like manner it would be a Prepoſterous proceedure, to order *Antiparalyticks* in an *Hæmoptoe*; though the ſpitting might, in ſome Meaſure, take its Riſe from a *Palſy*; for thus you would do more diſſervice, by the Aperient Remedies, to the Breach, than could be eaſily retrieved; which however, when clos'd for ſome time, the *Palſy* may afreſh be attack'd with ſafety, if the Agent be prudent: And if the *Bronchiæ* are loaded with Blood, yet are we oblig'd to have a ſuperior Regard to the Breach than to the Quantity lodg'd, unleſs there be dan-

danger of Suffocation by the prodigious Quantity; for then, as *Sylvius*, *p.* 122. very justly observes, 'tis to be Expectorated; for he tells us, *Sanguis nunquam e Pulmonibus Expectorandus, nisi quando Suffocationis periculum adest*; by which is meant, that the *Bronchiæ* are then so overcharg'd with their Contents, as that the Air can have no free Ingress; and this *Quantity*, from whence is the Suffocation, as a necessary Effect, indicates *Depletion*, though upon very great Disadvantages in its Sequel; which however are balanc'd perchance with Safety, tho' Late and Doubtful.

Morton, *L.* 3. *Phthisiol. C.* 9. mentions a *Consumption, from an Obstruction of the Menses*, which he relieves prudently, by first Curing the Consumption; and then, when a good degree of Strength is recover'd, try proper *Emmenagogues*; and this Proceedure is Conformable to what *Forestus*, *L.* 28. *Obs.* 5. inculcates, when he says, *Empiricum est Menses in Extenuatâ provocare niti.* The same may be said of a *Consumption from a Chlorosis*, because the *Chalybeates*, proper for the Latter, would not be of Service; nay, would wonderfully Prejudice the *Ulcer*,

or

or at leaſt the *Fibres* of the *Lungs* by their Aſtriction.

A *Dropſy*, which has ſucceeded a *Quartan Ague*, need not be remedied 'till the *Quartan* is taken off; nay, 'tis Certain, that the *Cathartick*s given for the Abundant *Cacochymy* would re-produce the Ague cur'd by the Bark; nor ſhould we proceed to the Cure of the Dropſy, *Anaſarca* I mean, 'till ſome time after the Ague has vaniſh'd; in which there is no apparent Hazard, tho' it ſhould remain after the Ague is Cur'd: However, it is to be remark'd, that I am here only ſpeaking concerning the Method of Cure by *Cathartick*s, for if they are not Indicated, there is no Contrariety of Indications; but the *Bitters*, the *Volatile*, the *Fixt Salts*, requir'd by the Dropſy, may be blended even with the *Cortex*, between which there is plainly an Analogy of Operation, as far as Practice, Reaſon, and Experiment can inform us.

An ulcerated Gland of the Lungs, may at laſt erode a Veſſel by the Acrimonious Salts of the Part, and produce an *Hæmoptoe*, from whence ſprings the *Ambroſial Liquor*, and deſtroys us quickly; the *Ulcer* may reign long without any

percep-

perceptible Prejudice: But this *Flux* brings us into immediate Hazard; we are then oblig'd to neglect the Balſamick Mixtures, 'till we have quell'd this Flux, and then may, as before, go on with our *Deterſives* for the Ulcer, if they will avail, for this is a Deſperate Caſe, and ſeldom ſucceeds.

In Caſe a *Gout* has fatally lurk'd within our Veins, 'till we are brought to a *very low Condition*, as was ſaid in the *Menſes*, above; it would be very Injudicious to endeavour at the proper Internal, or External ſtimulating Remedies, 'till the Patient is brought to his Spirits and can well enough bear ſuch Tormenting Applications, eſpecially as the Caſe requires; after which they become Neceſſary, in order to eſtabliſh, at leaſt, a broken Health, if no better Chance will enſue from thence.

In a *Tremor Senilis*, from a *Weakneſs of Spirits*, and an Irregular Motion from thence; we need make no Application to the Irregular Motion, 'till we have firſt invigorated the Patient, after which the Motion may ceaſe by eaſy Meaſures, or perhaps of its own Accord; for the Chief Difficulty here, is, that 'tis doubtful

ful whether the Age of the Perſon will ever admit of ſuch a degree of Strength, as equally to Contract the Muſcles, or inflate them with ſo full a Stream as formerly; for according to *Hippocrates*, *Aph.* 39. *S.* 2. ὅσα δ' ἂν αὐτέοισι (πρεσβύταις) χρόνια νοσήματα γένηται, τὰ πολλὰ ξυναποθνήσχει.

In *Gonorrhæa's*, which is a Caſe too Common to inſtance in, 'tis too uſual for *Empiricks* to proceed to *Agglutinating*, and *Styptick* Remedies too haſtily, which cloſe the gaping Mouths of the Ulcer before the Part is fully deterg'd and mundified, which is making good the Proverb of Locking the Devil within to very dangerous Purpoſes, as appears by the Pains ſome time after, where, by ſuch a Neglect, what might have been eaſily remedied, now becomes a Work only fit for an *Æſculapius*.

In an *Angina*, where there is danger of a Suffocation, we muſt neglect all Remedies for it, and prepare to ward againſt the δευτέρως *agens*; this Symptom ariſing from the Stagnating Quantity, by having Recourſe to the *Laryngotomia*, which may ſo ſafely; and ſo eaſily be attempted; and then we are at Leiſure to pro-

proceed as before, by proper Applications for the Violent Inflammation; which once Cur'd, we may then reunite the Interſtice of the Cartilage.

As before I took notice, that a *Quartan* and a *Dropſy*, muſt ſeparately, and at different Times be regarded, it will be eaſy to conclude, That whatever *Fever* Co-incides with an *Anaſarcous Dropſy*, we muſt, *à Fortiori*, be more Intent when the Fever is more Dangerous; only I ſhall take the Liberty to deſire you to call to mind what I have ſaid above, in the *Dropſy* and *Hectick*.

And. Schmitzius de Catarrho Obſerves, that the Irritation muſt be allay'd in a Defluxion before any regard be had to the Aperture of the *Glands*, by firſt uſing, after Evacuations, Incraſſants, and ſuch as Curb the *Flux*; and laſtly, ſuch as ſtrongly bung up the Paſſages.

I make bold to add to this Treatiſe, a Letter from my Friend, with my Anſwer annex'd, which has Relation to theſe Advances.

Vir Egregie,

NECESSITUDO, *quæ diu nobis interfuit, mihi Animum addit, Concilium de morbo deſperato amici mihi perchari, rogare. Hic longo a Tempore Compotationi Vini Rhenani nimis indulgere ſolebat; tandem, uti moris eſt, Ingluviei pœnas dabat; quia primò Inteſtinorum Spaſmi ſat moleſti ipſum infeſtabant; ſubſecutæ ſunt Vomitiones horrendæ, quæ Humorum Quantitatem ſat largam expreſſerunt; Temporis Progreſſu Symptomata hæc* Paralyſin, Hemiplegiam *dictam, introduxerunt.*

Quàm ſuccinctè rem perſtrinxi, Téque rogo, ut, per Veredarium, communices, quæ utilia hoc in Caſu reperiſti; méque Tibi multum devincies, &c.

J. G.

Dunelm. *Sept.* 8*vo.* 1708.

Vir

Vir Clariſſime,



AEGROTI tui Statum, ex Animo tuo, ſeriò perpendi; Quòd de me, præ urbanitate antiquâ, benè ſentias, habeo tibi Gratias.

Libenter Tibi, quæ utilia, Rebus ſic Stantibus, plerúmque novi, pro meâ Conſuetudine, impertiam.

Aſſumptorum Effectus nimiò plus calles, quàm ut te fugiat Vinum Rhenanum Sale *ſàt abundè ſcatere* Tartareo; *Hujuſcemodi Potus, ab Ingluvie crebrâ, Particulas ſuas Salinas, non ſolummodò in inteſtinis, quinetiam in Sanguinis Sinu recondit; & ita Succum nervoſum perindè ac Liquida omnia ſecreta corrumpit: Ex quibus manifeſtum eſt, Spaſmos tandémque Hemiplegiam invadere.*

Ortum ducunt Spaſmi ab Acido Vini Sale in Cellulis Inteſtinorum Membranaceis hoſpitante; quod illìc multùm ſtimulat, indéque Dolores Colicos (ex uſu frequentiori Vinorum Acidorum, magnam partem adulteratorum, paſſim obvios) parit.

Quod ad Hemiplegiam, *non mirum eſt morbum hunc ſuccedere; Quoniam Liquoris deglutiti Aciditas nimia Fluidum Animale coagulat; hinc fit, quòd Motus*

ejus teſtudineus fiat, ut et moles ejuſdem, præ Cohæſionis vehementiâ, nimiùm grandis evadat, quàm ut Nervos ſubeat; hinc procul omni dubio Introitus tandem præcluditur omnis, Paralyſiſque, Dictum factum, in Medium affertur.

Spaſmos Vomitio conſequitur, ex eo quòd Spiritus (hucúſque in quibuſdam Canaliculis in orbem lati) in ventriculi Parietes, muſculoſque Abdominis per Ἀταξίαν *flectantur.*

Sine Dubio te non fugit (modò Rem, uti ſentio, probè teneam) quî progrediendum eſt: Acidum quippè ubi ubi Ἀλλοιωτικὰ *poſtulat; Spaſmi Opiata exigunt; tandémque Obſtructio, in nervis defixa, defodienda ſupereſt; aſt prout Indicantia non inter ſe conveniant, cautè admodùm progrediendum eſt. Quod ad me, Infuſo Rhabarbarato Ægroti ventriculum Emundarem; ubi hoc egerim, præ Spaſmorum vehementiâ & Fluidi Acidi tate, Opiata cum Teſtaceis, ſimùl cum Salibus volatilibus vel Aperitivis parcâ in Doſi commiſcerem; tandémque victoriâ, in Symptomata urgentia, reportatâ, Aperientia aliquantò audactiùs præſcriberem.*

Tibi,

Tibi, vir Egregie, profectò ex Amicitiæ nexu morem geſſi; et, ut nil infauſtò moliaris, Deum veneror, &c.

E. S.

DABAM
Novicaſtri ſuper
Tinam 4*to* Iduum 7*bris* 1708.

Having thus rambled through a large Field of Examples, I muſt take Notice, that all Authors don't agree too well on theſe Heads, as ſhall appear by an Example or two I have reſerv'd for that Purpoſe: I remember *Walæus* p. 18. *Method. Medend.* informs us, that *Watchings in an Inveterate Dropſie*, are not to be reliev'd by *Opiates*; his Words are, *Accidunt in quibuſdam deſperatis morbis ejuſmodi Symptomata, quorum Sublationem mors preſſo ſequitur pede. Laborat quis Hydrope Inveterato, accedant in fine vigiliæ perpetuæ; has qui narcoticis medicamentis curare velit, ille ægrotum jugulat*; and yet Dr. *Willis* orders *Opiates* for the Watching in a *Tympanitis*, which is no other than an *Hydrops Omentalis*.

In like manner ſome will have it, that Women with Child ſhould not be Cur'd, if afflicted with a *Gonorrhœa*, which *Moriceau* Obſerves may be Cur'd, though it were advanc'd into a *Lues*, and even by a Salivation; however he Confines this Cure to the Six firſt Months only.

In an *Hernia* and *Dropſy*, *Foreſtus* adviſes *Cathartick*s, and *Glyſters*, and yet certainly the *Hernia* is prejudic'd thus, *&c.*

How neceſſary would it be for Phyſicians to be able to arrive at ſome Certainty on theſe Emergencies, where Life ſeems to hang upon ſo ſmall a Point, I think will by this time be Evident to any diſcerning Perſon.

And how we ſhall be able to comprize ſo neceſſary Methods, as will eaſily obviate theſe real Difficulties, muſt be the Subject of a few following Lines; which the Ancients have beſt of all delineated, although they ſeem'd unhappy enough in adjuſting of them.

It muſt then be obſerved, that where the Diſeaſes which are Contrary to each other are ſo in an Eminent degree; and that you find the Conſequences, attending upon the Cure of it one way, are diſmal; and

on the other hand not ſo ill; for here we muſt ſuppoſe, the Phyſician well skill'd in the Motion of Diſeaſes; If, I ſay, we find (by ſtrict Examination) that more dangerous Conſequences ſupervene by one manner of Curing than by the other, it would be Madneſs not to chuſe the leſſer Evil, and begin the Cure on that Side (which neglected, is Capable to produce the moſt fatal Train of Symptoms) without having any Regard at all to the Leſſer Evil, 'till we have Conquer'd the Greater; ſo far, as that we have brought it to a Small Exceſs, if not a Level: Which ſhall be my next Conſideration.

Diſeaſes which are Contrary to each other, and whoſe Conſequences on either manner of Proceedure, are either nearly equal, or really upon a Balance, there muſt be regard had to both Diſeaſes, in Proportion to the Indicant. But we ſhall proceed to produce Examples on this Head, in order to be able to make a better Judgment; and, as before, ſhall draw a ſuitable Concluſion from thence.

Patients may be ſeiz'd with a *Symptomatical Diarrhœa* when they are afflicted with a *Pleuriſy*; in this Caſe *Foreſtus* obſerves very juſtly, *L.* 16. *Obſ.* 46. That

if we give *Pectorals* for the Cough, for promoting Expectoration, and *Reſtringents* for the Flux, the Latter Acts in *Contravention* to the Former; for the *Reſtringents* make the Cough ſtick cloſe to the *Bronchiæ*, whilſt the *Pectorals* alſo Encreaſe the *Diarrhœa*, ſo that there is almoſt equal Hazard on either Hand: However, the Pleuriſy being *Prior*, and the main Point under Conſideration, we muſt ſo promote the Expectoration, from whence our Recovery depends chiefly, as however to keep the *Diarrhœa* from being Immoderate; and therefore we are oblig'd to blend *Pectorals*, and even *Opiates* ſometimes together, or at different Seaſons, as ſhall ſeem neceſſary to the Agent, or as the Symptoms require it.

I have elſewhere ſhew'd (according to *Schmidius*, p. 148.) how, at one and the ſame time, a *Palſy*, and an *Immoderate Flux of the Menſes*, may be remedied by adminiſtring the Decoction of the Bark of *Seville Oranges*, eſpecially if Unripe, which Acts as an *Aperient*, by its *Aromatick* Parts, and as a *Styptick*, by its *Acerbity*: Now it becomes neceſſary to Curb the *Menſes*, becauſe they

they weaken extreamly; as alſo to open the Paſſages of the Nerves; becauſe this, by Propagation, might endanger the Brain, and bring on more fatal Diſorders: However, the Menſes being the more Immediate Evil which is to be remedied, a greater regard muſt be had to it, but not ſo much as to neglect the Palſy; and if the Flux be very violent, the Balance is chang'd in Proportion, as has been ſaid above, in a Caſe nearly Similar to this.

'Tis uſual for a *Flux of the Menſes* to attend *Malignant Fevers*; the Bliſters, the Volatile or Fixt *Alexipharmacks* are prejudicial in this Flux, and therefore gentle *Stypticks* muſt be blended along with them, in order to keep the *Menſes* from becoming more Immoderate; however, the Contrariety is evident from hence, That *Stypticks* in too large a Quantity, would conglutinate the Blood and hinder a *Criſis*; and the *Antifebrile Alexipharmacks* &c. will attenuate the Blood and Juices ſo much, as to give it too free an *Exit* through the Veſſels, and Encreaſe the *Flux*; and ſince the Danger on either Hand is *in æquilibrio*, we muſt

have

have regard to both Indications at one and the ſame time.

The like muſt be aſſerted, *If a Woman with Child be ſeiz'd with a Fever*; becauſe the Subſequent Symptom in View, as I have hinted at above, may attack your Patient, and you are as much oblig'd to prevent it, as to Cure it if preſent; and as therefore an *Abortion*, with all its Symptoms of vaſt Effuſions of Blood, *&c.* may enſue, 'tis Common Prudence to blend *Stypticks* along with your *Antifebriles*, in ſuch Proportion as the Caſe requires, as has been juſt ſpoke in the Caſe of the *Menſes* and a *Fever*.

If a Patient is afflicted with a *Diarrhœa*, and the *Menſes* at the ſame time, it becomes neceſſary to blend *Opiates* for the Flux, along with *Emmenagogues*, to promote the *Menſes*, and which I have done with ſo eaſy a Compound as *Theriaca Andromachi*, effectually; as alſo very lately in a Gentlewoman, who, upon the Suppreſſion of her *Lochia*, by Cold, and endeavouring to ſuckle her Child, fell into a *Diarrhœa*, and other Symptoms of Faintneſs, Cold Sweats, Short Breath, *&c.* and by this one Medicine, mix'd

mix'd in a proper *Julap*, the Symptoms and *Diarrhœa* gradually ceas'd, and the *Lochia* as gradually return'd, to the Satisfaction of a diſmay'd Spouſe.

The *Variolæ*, or *Meaſles*, and the *Menſes*, often concur to the Immediate Danger of Unfortunate Ladies; there is an equal Hazard on either Hand; becauſe, if the *Menſes* are ſuffer'd to run, they hinder any Regular Eruption of the *Puſtules*, from whence certain Death enſues; and if you promote the Eruption, by proper Internals, you fatally augment the Flux of the *Menſes*; ſo that 'tis not eaſy to determine from what Quarter the *Grim Monarch* attacks you moſt to diſadvantage: And from hence it muſt follow, that our Guard muſt be kept with equal Force on both Hands; and we muſt Co-order *Expellers* and *Opiates*, and ſuffer them to make good their Quarters.

An *Inflammation of the Brain*, along with a *Diſpirited Condition*, may meet in one Patient, as I have experienc'd, in a Fever. To Cure the Inflammation, Bleeding would be abſolutely Neceſſary, in order to deplete the Veſſels ſo far, as that gentle *Aperients*, added to *Watry Li-*

quors,

quors, may diſſolve the *Coagulum* ſtagnating in the Capillary Fibres of the *Meninges*, and puſh it into Motion, and thus relieve the Inflammation; but the *Want of Spirits* will be ſo much worſted by this Proceedure, that it will not be poſſible for them to ſurvive it: From whence it follows, that Evacuation Cures the Diſeaſe, but Deſtroys the Patient: However, if it be well manag'd, and gradually done, and in ſuch Proportion as may not put it beyond the Power of *Cardiac* Medicines to ſupport the Spirits, it muſt be attempted, and will often ſucceed, as we have known.

Morton ſeem'd to be aware of the Neceſſity of blending Contraries, when he Inculcates the adminiſtring the *Bark* along with *Alexipharmacks*, at ſuch time as the *Remiſſions* began to be dark, and almoſt imperceptible, and when it was not eaſy to ſay, whether the Fever was *Remittent* or *Continual*; by this Commixture of Medicines, he ſeems to aim at Expulſion of ſhare of the Offending Matter, which may perhaps judiciouſly enough be attempted at this Time, when the Parts begin to ſeparate in the Urine, and ſome degree of Concoction

is commenc'd, and the *Bark* would Reunite the remaining Part to the Blood; but as to the Quantity of either, the Phyſician, or Attendant, muſt be appriz'd of what I have already enter'd into a detail upon.

We find nothing more Common, than for Women after Labour, to be ſeiz'd with griping and wringing Pains in the *Hypogaſtrick Region*, which the Females have entituled *After-Pains*; as I take it, the *Uterus* now Vomits out, as *Borellus* has it, what it has retain'd for Nine Months, which every one, who has ſeen a *Fœtus* in the Womb, knows, has been prodigiouſly enlarg'd in every Species of Dimenſion; if the Contraction of this Organ is vivid and forcible, what wonder if Pains ariſe from Contents, which in ſhort Periods are too bulky for the Containing Veſſels under the preſent Suppoſition? If then, theſe Pains be Violent, they produce dangerous Symptoms; and to Curb them 'twould be Fruitleſs to have Recourſe to *Morriceau's* Trifling Mixture of Oil of *Almonds*, and *Syr. Limonum*; but *Opiates* become even Neceſſary, which however affect the Critical Flux of the *Lochia*, from whence

whence alſo Symptoms equally dangerous ſupervene, as all muſt know: What then remains to be done, but to give *Emmenagogues* and *Opiates* in ſuch Proportions and at ſuch Times, as the Directions on the *Quantity* and *Time* have ſufficiently inſtructed us above?

I knew a Gentlewoman, who after her Labour fell into a Fever, from the Suppreſſion of her *Lochia*, which befell her from Domeſtick Troubles we ſhall ſuperſede the mention of. In a ſmall time a Frenzy ſeiz'd her; I took ſuch Meaſures as were moſt Eligible, according to my Judgment; but what gave me the utmoſt Concern, was, this *Phrenzy*, and this *Suppreſſion*; if I gave *Opiates* to allay the *Commotion of the Spirits*, I added to the Original Cauſe (the *Suppreſſion*;) if I gave ſtrong *Hyſtericks*, and *Emmenagogues*, to promote the Natural Flux, I endanger'd the Encreaſe of the Commotion and all its Symptoms, in an Eminent Manner: Having then duly weigh'd what would befall this Unfortunate Woman on either Hand; 'twas Eaſy for me to diſcern that I had no Choice, but to *Co-order Contraries*, and accordingly I ſucceeded ſooner than Expectation, with

a *Præscription* in which were *Hysterick*s and *Opiates*, Artfully blended and shifted, as the Circumstances obliged me.

We often have *Violent Astrictions in Fevers*, which are not reliev'd without strong *Cathartick*s; now any one, moderately vers'd in Practice, must be appriz'd, that a *Cathartick* of Force carries *Deleterious Particles* into the *Juices*, which as sensibly affect our *Fibres*, as the *Blood*; so that a Train of Prejudicial Consequences are immediately introduc'd; and yet if we don't remove this Accident, the Head becomes a Lodgment for a fatal Plenitude of Humours, from whence spring *Phrenzies*, *Coma's*, and many more Symptoms, which threaten Ruin: From which it follows, how inevitable an Obligation we lie under, to *Remedy this Retention*, as much as we are Constrain'd to ward the Consequences by other Medicines, proper for the Symptoms we have Reason to fear will supervene.

A *Dropsy in a Woman with Child*, by which I mean an *Anasarca*, must be attacked with such *Evacuations* of *Emeticks*, *Cathartick*s, and *Diuretick*s, as by no Means accord with *Pregnancy*; and

yet

yet to ſuffer it to Reign, would ſo endanger *Abortion*, that whenever the Child begins to grow weighty, the *Lax Uterus* could not retain the Load; a Mean then is to be obſerved; we muſt Cure the Dropſy, and Strengthen the Retentive Faculty, which may be ſafely done; but which would, we ſee, be Dangerous to Neglect: Hence theſe Evacuations are to be attempted, and yet with ſuch Caution, that the Danger in View muſt be warded by *Corroborating* and *Styptick* Medicines, at proper Seaſons.

Hyſterick Fits are an uſual Conſequence of a *Suppreſſion of the Lochia*; 'tis not now longer a Doubt, that the Immediate Cauſe of them are a Tumultuous Motion of the Spirits, in which the *Nerves* are alſo concern'd, and ſhorten'd; for if they are any where fill'd with the *Fluidum Nervorum*, their Dimenſion in Breadth ſhortens them: In this complicated Caſe then, we muſt, as in other Caſes above, blend *Emmenagogues* and *Opiates*; without which, Conſequences on either Hand would be Tedious or Dangerous; I can't however here Affirm, there is equal Hazard from the *Fits* as from the *Suppreſſion*; but notwith-

notwithſtanding the Exceſs on the Side of the *Lochia*, yet the other is not ſo Inconſiderable, as to ſtand neglected, as every Mature Judgment may know by the *Prognoſtick* of it.

The laſt Scene in a *Phthiſis* is a *Diarrhœa*, which is truly *Colliquative*, ſince the State of the *Fluids* and *Solids* are irrevocably diſorder'd: However, ſince a Phyſicians Buſineſs extends it ſelf even to an Εὐθανασία, we muſt Carefully Conſider how far we can aſſiſt; and here occur the ſame Conſiderations as have been inculcated above, concerning the *Diarrhœa in a Pleuriſy*; for the *Ulcer* ſhould ouze as long as poſſible, without which Life is no longer protracted; and when the *Diarrhœa* ſeizes, this ſubſiſts no longer: Hence, in order to Continue the Spitting, the *Diarrhœa* muſt be check'd; but the very means apply'd on this Head, by an unlucky Chance, diſcontinue the Expectoration; ſo that we muſt mingle *Pectorals* and *Stypticks*, or *Opiates* together, in order to gain our Point: Of which enough.

If a Woman in Child-bed is ſeiz'd with a *Cholera*, whilſt her *Lochia* are yet upon her, the ſame Difficulties ariſe as

when a *Diarrhœa* ſeizes; for the *Cholera* requires gentle Promotion for ſome conſiderable Time; after which, nothing ſo effectually relieves as *Opiates*; but the Adminiſtration of them is Injurious to the Natural Flux, and the Neglect of them to the *Cholera*: They muſt then be given, becauſe the *Cholera* is more immediately Mortal; therefore give them Compounded with *Uterine* Medicines, where Regard will be had to both Indicants, though not equally, becauſe the *Motion* of the *Lochia* includes leſs Danger for the Preſent.

If the *Lochia* ſhould be follow'd with the *Small-Pox*, every common Capacity muſt know the Danger; and as I have ſpoke before of the *Menſes* and *Small-Pox* conjoin'd, ſo the Meaſures here are Analogous; and as Dr. *Willis* judiciouſly obſerves, *Fræna Lochiis, variolis Stimulos adhibe*, by *Opiates* with *Hyſtericks*, and Expellers.

Pains in a dejected State of Spirits, require *Opiates*, with *Cordial* Medicines, to ſupport and alleviate; the *Opiates* alone would arreſt that Motion of the Spirits which is Congenial to Nature, and hinder their free Secretion, and Con-

Conſequently leſſen their Quantity; from which Diminution, the State from diſpirited, becomes Languid, and at laſt totally Enervated, which Miſchiefs are obviated by proper *Cardiacks*, ſo that both Ends are anſwered, becauſe Indicated.

If the *Small-Pox*, or *Meaſles*, and a *Diarrhœa*, or *Bloody Urine*, ſhould ſeize your Patient together, thoſe Expelling and Opiate Medicines ſo often inculcated, become Neceſſary to further the Eruption of the *Puſtules*, and Check the *Fluxes*; for unleſs they are Moderate, we muſt have regard to both, and at one and the ſame time; becauſe the Symptoms are nearly Equal in their Degree of Motion and Tendency, which however muſt be left to the Agents Practical Judgment.

Spaſms in a depreſſed State, are Diſeaſes indicating Contrary Remedies; the Firſt requiring *Opiates*, and the Latter *Attenuants*; the firſt *Species* Arreſts the Motion, and the Latter Augments it: But as Judgment can't be paſs'd on whether Side the greateſt Hazard Balances, therefore we muſt co-mingle as occaſion requires.

Dropſical Women, who labour under a *Continual Flux of the Menſes*, receive no Advantage from *Stypticks*, and Damage from *Cathartick*s; we muſt then give ſuch Purgatives as will leave an Aſtriction behind them, or ſuch Aſtringents as will Evacuate; for as neither, alone, have any Effects that are of Service, ſo they muſt be co-order'd, as Experience has often convinc'd me. I ſpeak of ſuch a *Dropſy* as will receive Benefit from *Cathartick*s, viz. an *Anaſarca*.

I remember a Caſe mention'd by *Sir David Hamilton*, in the 33d page, of a Woman who labour'd under a *Diarrhœa*, a *Vomiting*, and a *Continual Flux of the Menſes*, along with a *Jaundice*; he juſtly remarks, that the *Aſtringents* uſeful for the *Fluxes*, were Prejudicial to the *Jaundice*, and therefore Co-preſcrib'd *Aperients* and *Aſtringents* (to wit, an *Aperient Apozem* and Powder, and *Spaw* Water, which Aſtringes) with Succeſs.

A *Humid and Spitting Aſthma*, may be join'd in with *Watchings*, and a *Diarrhœa*, which we have reliev'd with *Pectorals* and *Opiates* fitly preſcrib'd; for as the *Pectorals* are Lenient, they promote the Flux; and as the *Opiates* Condenſe,

or

or Fix our Humours, they were Prejudicial to the Expectoration; hence the Medicines were Contrary; but as the Danger was Equal on each Quarter, therefore neither was to be neglected.

Although I am well enough appriz'd, That what I have already obſerv'd may be ſufficient to convince the Reader of the *Verity* of the *Maxim* adduc'd: Notwithſtanding, ſince Hiſtory's are very Inſtructive and Convincing, I hope it is not Amiſs to bring farther Proofs, if we Conſider for whoſe ſakes this Treatiſe is Compil'd; and more Particularly, ſince every New Change of a Diſeaſe in Complications affords freſh Inſtruction; and therefore I Crave the Readers Patience a little farther.

If an *Hæmoptoe* ſhould be accompany'd with a *Phlegmatick Saburra in the Lungs*, giving Inciding *Pectorals* re-promotes the Spitting of Blood; and *Opiates*, or *Aſtringents* for the *Hæmoptoe*, Check the Spitting of the Phlegm Lodg'd, and we ſhall be in danger of Choaking (for our Breath will ſhorten in proportion to the Quantity which ought to be ſpit up) and therefore we muſt Artfully blend the Medicines, ſo as the Blood may not ouze, and

yet the Phlegm may be expectorated; which though a difficult Point, yet is obtainable by a Prudent Practitioner.

If a Perſon is afflicted with a *Large Stone*, and a *Dropſy*; Purgatives for the Dropſy would endanger Inflammations of the Kidneys; and Watry Liquors for the Stone, would encreaſe the Dropſy; but both are Dangerous, and in a near Proportion, therefore are we to adminiſter ſuch Medicines as will anſwer both Intentions.

In the *Small-Pox*; *Watchings*, *Pains*, *and Convulſive Aſthma's*, *with the Lochia*, are not uncommon, and we have ſeen them, with Dr. *Willis*; Opiates and Expellers are Indicated, for there is hazard on both Hands, and in equal Share; hence equal Regard muſt be had to the Indicants, as has been ſufficiently inculcated.

A *Profuſe Hæmorrhage*, join'd to *Great Weakneſs*, are an Unhappy Complication; if the *Hæmorrhage* Continue, the Weakneſs is encreas'd, and Death enſues; if the *Weakneſs* is remedied by Cordial Medicines, the *Hæmorrhage* is kept on Foot: A Neglect of either, however is Dangerous, and each *Indicant* preſſes for Immediate Relief, which is not obtain'd

tain'd without Artfully blending Contraries, to wit, *Opiates* and *Aſtringents*, along with *Cordial Remedies.*

Diemerbroeck de Peſte, Hiſtor. 33. mentions a Perſon ſeiz'd with an *Hæmoptoë* in the *Plague*, which Diſeaſe being the moſt Fatal of it ſelf, wants no Companion join'd to Compleat our Ruin; you may perceive that he treated them with *Aſtringents* join'd to *Alexipharmacks*, not that any further Advantage, ſave Time, could have been expected; only as the *Aſtringents* hinder'd any Critical Motion, they were Uſeleſs and Hazardous; and as the *Alexipharmacks* promoted the *Hæmorrhage*, they were Prejudicial; hence not being eaſy to reſolve the Queſtion, where the Greateſt Hazard Pinch'd, it was Prudent to co-preſcribe theſe Medicines, and the Event prov'd the Skill of the Phyſician; for he tells us, that upon Enquiry he found, this was the only Perſon who recover'd of the *Plague* (then Reigning at *Nimeguen*) that had this Symptom upon 'em.

The ſame Gentleman mentions, in the ſame Diſeaſe, a Perſon ſeiz'd with the *Menſes*, and a *Carbuncle* (Hiſtor. 10.) he order'd a *Diaphoretico-Styptick* Mixture,

which in a ſmall time check'd the Symptomatical Flux, and ſhook off the Deleterious Matter of the *Plague*; and the Carbuncle being an Indicant, no way Concern'd nor Implicated with theſe Symptoms, was readily ſeparated with a *Pulteſs*; and thus this very Difficult Caſe was happily Conquer'd by a Prudent Commixture of what both Indicants Crav'd.

Pregnants are frequently troubled with *Coughs* and *Aſtrictions*; the *Storax-Pills*, good in the Former Symptom, aggravate the Latter; and the Phyſick commonly us'd in the Latter, Encreaſes the Irritation and Cough, and Endangers Abortion; hence they ought to be blended, or at proper Seaſons be given as occaſion urges.

I knew a Lady, who fell into a *Palſy*, by what Accident I don't Remember; ſhe could not then move the Paralytick Part by the *Imperium Animæ*; however, often in a Day the Part thus Palſied, would be jerk'd into various Poſtures, and was Convuls'd; this was, methinks, an odd, and almoſt unaccountable *Phænomenon*, that the Spirits ſhould be obſtructed in their Courſe, when voluntary

Motion

Motion was intended, but ſhould give Place to a free Paſſage from an Irregular Influx: However, all this may well enough be comprehended, if we Conſider, That the Quantity of Animal Spirits may have contributed to theſe Accidents, and alſo it muſt follow, that the Fault was *Local*, and that the Nerve was rather *Relax'd* than *Obſtructed*; ſo that if we allow the Quantity of Spirits in an Irregular Influx to that of a Regular and Stated one, to be in a double Proportion, the Relax'd Nerve, however diſtorted, will, by this doubled Force, be Inflated, and will draw the *Muſcles* into Conſent, which it will not do without it: I ſhall here Remark to you, that this Diſeaſe ought to have been treated with *Antiparalyticks* and *Opiates*, though the Former might Encreaſe the Convulſive Motions, and the Latter might have more Relax'd the Part griev'd; yet when diſcreetly Manag'd, both play their Parts to a Miracle. This Lady having only Conſulted me Once, and not having committed herſelf ſolely to my Care, I had no more to do than to deliver in an Opinion, which ſeem'd not, perhaps, to conſiſt with it ſelf, and therefore might, as

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is Uſual, not be put in Execution; however, having had Recourſe, at laſt, to the *Bath* in *Somerſet*, and Remedies *Analogous* to the Former, ſhe return'd in Health: This Caſe is not ſo Uncommon however, but that *Galen* and *Salius* have remark'd it, and *Th. Bartholin Cent.* 4. *Hiſt. Anatom.* 3. as alſo *Scholtzius Conſil.* 326. have related, That a *Palſy* and *Convulſion*, were found alternately in the ſame Member.

An *Eryſipelas* on the *Pudenda*, and the *Lochia*, have been known to ſubſiſt in a Gentlewoman; the Medicines and Evacuations indicated by the Fever, in the Former, could not be ſuppos'd to agree with the Natural Flux, which they contribute to ſuppreſs; nor would it have been to her Purpoſe to have taken *Emmenagogues*, in order to maintain the Natural Flux in its due Quantity: I ſay, neither of theſe alone were conducive to gain the Point; however, when judiciouſly vary'd, as the Circumſtances requir'd, no great Wonder ſhe ſhould Eſcape Ruin.

A *Lethargy*, (and even a *Coma vigil*) is a Diſeaſe which Indicates Contraries in its Removal; for being ſuppos'd to

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be an *OEdematous* Inflammation, as it is really, the Removal of the State, and *Phlegmon*, don't Co-incide in the Manner; for the State requires Purgatives, which augment the Inflammation; and the Inflammation Indicates Bleeding, which the State allows not of; however both muſt be attempted in a Sparing and Prudent Quantity, anſwerable to the Neceſſity of each Indicant; (and *Riverius* here adviſes, only gentle Purgatives;) not only do the Evacuants Contra-indicate, but even the Alteratives are Contrary to each other; for the Attenuants requir'd in the State, which is Groſs and Phlegmatick, are not Suitable for the Inflammation which they Augment; and therefore, as the Inflammation is ſomewhat Superior in its *Motion* to the State, we are moſtly obliged to uſe the Means proper to allay it and relieve it; but yet are not Excus'd from giving gentle Attenuants alſo in a ſmall Degree; nay, in applying the ſame as Occaſion ſhall require: And for the *Coma vigil*, *Willis* ſays, *ex Phrenitide & Soporoſis miſtus eſt Morbus.*

A *Spitting Aſthma* may Afflict our Patient, along with an *Immoderate Flux of*

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the Menſes, as we have known; where, according to *Hollerius*, *Stypticks* prejudice the *Aſthma*, as do alſo *Opiates*, and the Inciding *Pectorals* Encreaſe the Flux; 'twere better then to refrain from all Medicines, than to give either alone; and to blend them judiciouſly, requires and ſhews the utmoſt Skill: However, the Quantity of the Remedies for each muſt be regulated by the Degree of Urgency, of which I have ſpoke above, and more below ſhall be ſaid.

A Patient of mine was under a *Conſumption*, attended alſo with a *Fluor Albus*, and a *Colick*: Affairs being in this Poſture, 'twas hard to determine from what Quarter Death would firſt attack her; the *Purgatives*, and *Warm Medicines* proper for the *Colick*, would have encreas'd the *Hectick*, and other Symptoms depending on that, in the *Conſumption*; as alſo the *Stypticks* indicated by the Flux from the *Uterus*, would have injur'd the uſeful Expectoration of Matter from the Lungs: and the Milk, or however Watry and Smooth Medicines requir'd by the *Hectick* would have encreas'd this Colick and worſted the Flux; neither of which Accidents were Eligible;

Eligible; ſo that our Choice was plainly no other, than to relieve all Symptoms by anſwering all Indications, and to leave the Event to Providence.

A *Peripneumony*, or *Pleuriſy*, along with the *Lochia*, is a Caſe of Difficulty; to Bleed you may ſuppreſs the *Lochia*, but to Neglect it, your Patient falls under the Weight of the *Inflammation*; to uſe even the Opiate Medicines proper for the Pain, the *Lochia* are ſuppreſs'd: But as the Inflammation is Acute, and ſoon terminates in Death, at leaſt in an Impoſthumation (whether a *Vomica*, or *Empyema*) and the Suppreſſion may only, poſſibly, bring on the *Peſtis Sororum*, as *Willis* calls the *Puerperal Fever*; we are chiefly to Regard the Inflammation, yet by no Means to neglect the Natural Flux, ſo much as to have no Eye towards it; hence muſt we mingle Contraries.

I was concern'd for a Young Gentleman, who labour'd under a *Dropſy* and a *Palſy*, and at laſt *Convulſions*, and a *Phrenzy*; he was very Irregular in his way of Living, having taken prodigious Liberty in drinking Strong Liquors, ſo long as his Senſes were unattack'd; ſo

that

that it will not be expected I ſhould boaſt of Succeſs, where 'twas Impoſſible to give Remedies anſwerable to the Poiſon ſwallow'd, much leſs to conquer the Diſeaſes already Lodg'd over and above; however, ſince the Symptoms are not Chymerical, nor Fancy'd, but ſuch as really happen'd, I ſhall faithfully relate, what Indications I believ'd I was to ſatisfy; and had due Care been taken by the Laborant, I am Convinc'd I ſhould have ſucceeded. I muſt by the way obſerve, this Palſy was not Conſtant, for one Part of the Day he could move the Palſy'd Members, and the other he could by no means Command them at all: However, by Perſwaſion he was brought to promiſe, not to be ſo profuſe in Drinking, which indeed he was not, and his former Diſorders gave way according to wiſh; but returning to his accuſtom'd Revelling, beſides the Return of his *Dropſy* and *Palſy*, he at laſt fell into this Additional Complication of the *Convulſions* and *Phrenzy*: It may be imagin'd, Care was taken, as ſoon as Notice was ſent, to Order Bleedings and *Opiates*, as well as *Diluters* for the Symptoms which prevailed; but theſe being Contra-indicated

cated by the former Circumſtances, the Quantity was ſomewhat Abridg'd, as ſeem'd Reaſonable; however nothing ſucceeded, which was what I had Prognoſticated to the Family, from the Moment I Viſited him under this laſt Scene.

A Patient of mine was very *Dropſical* and *Aſthmatical*, and at certain Seaſons was afflicted with the *Flowing Hæmorrhoids*; the *Catharticks* indicated by the Dropſy, were not admitted by the Flux; and the *Stypticks* for *It* did not avail for the Dropſy, and even were prohibited in regard of the Aſthma: But ſuch Caſes are Dangerous, and though we ought to follow a Reaſonable Method in ſuch Diſeaſes, yet who knows not how often we fall ſhort in our Aim?

A *Conſumption*, attended with an *Ulcer*, a *Hectick Fever*, and a *Macies*, is a Complex Diſtemper, containing in it ſelf Contrary Indications; for the *Hectick* requires all the *Diluters*, whilſt the *Ulcer* requires all the Exiccant Medicines: But 'tis difficult to diſcover from which of the two the Patient receives moſt Damage, therefore we muſt make uſe of Remedies for both, at proper Seaſons.

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We have ſeen a Patient troubled with an *Aſthma* and *Dropſy*, as alſo with *Bloody Urine*, from a *Stone*, along with a *Weakneſs*: To ſuffer the Blood to run under ſuch a Weak State, would have deſtroy'd her, as it had before weaken'd her; to Curb it, would have been dangerous to her *Aſthma*; ſo that on either ſide Deſtruction was at Hand: We were then principally oblig'd to try to Curb the Flux of Blood, and at the ſame time make uſe of ſuch Remedies as were proper for the *Aſthma* (I mean gently Inciding *Pectorals*) *Bliſters*, though uſeful for the *Aſthma*, yet could not be apply'd, leaſt the *Mictus Sanguineus* ſhould Encreaſe thereupon.

If a *Violent Head-Ach*, which endanders a *Delirium*, ſhould ſeize a Woman who has her *Lochia* upon her; to Bleed ſuch a Perſon would endanger the Suppreſſion of the *Lochia*; and to neglect it, or adminiſter Uterines, would Encreaſe the Pain; from whence we are inſtructed, that neither alone are of Uſe, nay, are Dangerous; but that Regard had to the Firſt, by Bleeding, and to the Latter, by Hyſterical Medicines, ſucceeded according to Wiſh, as the Autho-

Authority of a Learned Practitioner had inform'd me.

In an *Ardent Fever*, where the Pulſe is *Eclips'd* and *Small*, 'tis an odd Complication, and as *Etmuller* obſerves, *Complicati quaſi Morbi, Febris & Malignitas*: The Ardency and Plenitude, as well as the Effervescence, require Bleedings proportionable to the Degree they affect the Patient in; but if the Pulſe is really Small, and is not the Effect of Oppreſſion, as may eaſily be Conjectur'd, then the Spirits being few, will not allow of this Management; and on the other Hand, if we give Cordial Medicines to ſupport the Spirits, we ſhall Encreaſe the Fever; from whence, as a neglect of either is Dangerous and Deſtructive; ſo we are oblig'd to blend our Medicines in ſuch a Manner, as that if there be a Stronger Indicant, more muſt be order'd for it, than for its Companion; or if they are equal in their Conſequences, we muſt Act with Materials in as Equal Proportion as our Judgment can inform us; where we find a Neceſſity of either having ſeen the Practice of ſome Ingenious and Succeſsful Perſon, or at leaſt of a Ripe Judgment, e're we attempt to enter upon Practice for our ſelves.

I have elſewhere obſerv'd, that an Inflammation of the Kidney, and a Dropſy, do Contraindicate; but if the Inflammation be Violent, and much exceed, in Danger, the Dropſy, it then Indicates alone, not forgetting that your Patient is Dropſical; if only Moderate, then may we anſwer both Indicants at the ſame time.

If an *Angina* ſeize a Woman, whilſt ſhe has the *Menſtrual Flux* upon her, as *Riverius* and *Dekkers* have it, and we have ſeen; or if, as *Willis* has it, a *Quinzy*, a *Pleuriſy*, or a *Peripneumony* ſhould ſeize a Woman in Child-bed, whilſt her *Lochia* flow, on either ſide Danger attends your Patient, but more in the Latter Suppoſition: However, in the firſt Caſe, either Bleeding or *Cathartick*s are Neceſſary to evacuate the Plenitude, as alſo to revulſe the Humours from the *Larynx*, and Parts adjacent, leſt they ſhould be dangerouſly impacted there: But whilſt we are doing this, we are in danger of introducing ſome Irregularity in the Menſtrual Flux, whether Suppreſſion or Hæmorrhage, which are Accidents that may Produce a Regurgitation, or Weakneſs; however, in either, theſe

Evacu-

Evacuations are attempted in Order to obviate the Hazard from a Strangulation which might enſue, and the Flux muſt be well Ey'd in the mean while, leaſt any Harm follow; notwithſtanding in this Firſt Caſe it appears to me, that there ſeems to be rather a Complication without much Contrariety in Fact, ſave as to what may Enſue: but as to the *Lochia* ſuppreſs'd, along with *Inflammations*; The Indications co-requir'd, are plainly Contrary in an Eminent Degree; however, Bleedings, *pro re natâ*, are indicated, as alſo proper *Emmenagogues*, to recall the Natural Flux, according to *Axioms*, you will find below, on Critical Caſes.

In a *Dropſy*, and an *Epilepſy*, we uſe Bleeding in regard of the Latter, but this being Prejudicial to the Former, we muſt be wary how to proportion it; and moreover, the Former requires Purgatives, which are Irritating, and endanger Fits of the Epilepſy, as every Practitioner knows; however we muſt ſo blend them, and muſt uſe them in ſuch Quantities, as the Caſes require, becauſe nearly equal Chances enſue from Miſmanagement on either Hand; this we have known

to be uſual, and we read it in *Hippocrates, Epidem. L.* 2. *Sect.* 5. *p. m.* 994.

We have known a *Secondary Fever*, in the *Small-Pox*, reliev'd by Evacuation, as ſhall be ſaid hereafter; however it is certain, that what the Fever Indicates, the Puſtules won't allow of, which I believe all of us have ſometimes had the Misfortune to Experience; and it were to be wiſh'd ſome Standard Method could be ſettled here, which would relieve: But I ſhall deliver my farther Sentiments below on this Head.

Morriceau gives us a Caſe where there is the utmoſt Hazard; He tells us, that if an *Inflammation of the Uterus* ſhould ſeize a Perſon who has her *Lochia* upon her, we muſt bleed in the Arm repeatedly, as alſo in the Foot, to relieve the Inflammation; however, he juſtly obſerves the Extraction of Blood, being dangerous, may Suppreſs the *Natural Flux*, and that therefore we muſt be ſparing in the Quantity; and it is as true, that *Emmenagogues* would Irritate the *Inflammation*, and therefore we muſt be ſparing in their uſe; ſince then Caution muſt be us'd on either Hand, we muſt be very

Artful

Artful in our Proceedure, and neither Neglect nor Over-do in either, but must Equally attack both Distempers, with Remedies proper for each Indicant, as Practice and Authority will sufficiently instruct us; by *Bleedings*, *Refrigerants*, proper *Topicks*, as well as *Emmenagogues*, at one and the same time.

If an Inflammation seize on the Lungs, and the Patients are very restless, 'tis necessary to Bleed, and give *Opiates*; but as they are Contraindicated by the Inflammation, because they fix the Humours upon the Part, therefore they are to be given but Sparingly, as *Willis* observes, in his *Pharmaceutice Rational.* p. 191.

I was lately Employ'd by a Lady who labour'd under an *Icterus*, as also a Cough with tough Phlegm, and a *Rheumatick Fever*; the Rarefaction, and Commotion in the Humours, as also the Pains (which here were Excessive) requir'd Bleedings, *Diluters* and *Opiates*; but the Jaundice and Cough requir'd inciding *Pectorals*, and *Aperients*; and the Spirits requir'd to be recruited by Cordials, which we see are Contrary Indications; and great Cauti-

on was to be uſed in this Diſeaſe, leaſt the Cooling and Opiate Medicines ſhould fix the Cough, and Encreaſe the Obſtruction in the *Veſicula Fellis*, or its *Ductus*; and leaſt the Aperients ſhould Irritate the Pains, and Augment the Fever; neither of which happen'd; for the Lady recover'd to Admiration, only ſlow enough, which we ow'd to the Caution we were oblig'd to Steer with in the Caſe.

La Serna mentions, a *Dropſy in a Fever*, a *Hectick join'd to a Putrid Fever*; an *Aſthmatick Cough, and a Diarrhœa*; and an *Ardent Fever with a Diarrhœa*; all which carry a Contrariety to each other: But as I have already ſufficiently inculcated, how we ought to proceed in all ſuch Caſes, give me Leave to deliver my Sentiments, according to Promiſe.

From all theſe Examples it follows, *That where Diſeaſes are Contrary to each other, and therefore require different Proceedures, whether they Exceed each other in a Small Degree, or whether it cannot eaſily be Conjectur'd, how we muſt begin to attack them; we are oblig'd to mingle In-*

dications

dications Equally, or with ſome greater Regard to the One, according to the Degree of Exceſs.

But in more Particular Terms, whereever there is a Complication of Diſtempers, whether they be Conſentient, or Diſſentient (which is not always Eaſy to determine) we are oblig'd to Coorder the Contraries, in ſuch a Proportion as that the Greater muſt be moſt regarded; for the Quantity of Remedy muſt always Correſpond to the Magnitude of the Cauſes: But if one among the Diſſentients be far Superior in Urgency, then the Leſſer muſt be neglected for a while, that is, ſo long as 'till it is nearly Equal with what was the moſt Urgent. Thus, If Cauſes are to each other as 3. to 3. then muſt we attack with full Doſes for each: If as 3. to 2. then we muſt proceed with a full Doſe for the Former, and only 2-3*ds* of a Doſe for the Latter: But if they are as 3. to 1. then the Exceeding Cauſe (3) muſt only be regarded, and the Latter neglected totally, 'till the Greater becomes to the Leſſer, as 1 ½ or 1 to 1. then may the Leſſer (1) alſo be attacked

Equally, or, *quàm proximè*, with the Greater.

I am much afraid that I have been too Tedious in this Affair, and ſome will ſay, perhaps, too Plain: They who are in daily Practice will eaſily Excuſe the Former Fault; and they, for whoſe ſakes this was chiefly Compil'd, will Pardon the Latter.

My next Head ſhall turn upon the Management in all Sorts of *Criſes*, which ſhall Conclude this Piece.

ARTICLE

Article V.

Of the Methods to be uſed in Critical Caſes.

Criſis is term'd by *Joël*, a Battle, a Duel betwixt Nature and the Diſeaſe: It appears to me, that *Crudity* is a ſtrict Union of the *Craſſamentum* with the *Serum*; and that *Concoction* is an Evaporation of the Aerial Particles included in the *Globuli* of the *Serum*, from whence the *Moles* of the Particles is diminiſh'd, and the Relative Gravity encreaſes; from whence happens that Subſidence in the Urine in Critical Caſes; moreover, the Glutinoſity of our Humours is deſtroy'd by Putrefaction, and Conſequently the Coheſion of Particles; from whence, and the *Moles* diminiſh'd, the Particles, after Concoction, paſs the Minuteſt Pores with Eaſe, without the Danger of Creating Inflammatory Obſtructions, as is uſual

uſual in the Beginning of Diſeaſes, whilſt there is a Contrary State of Humours; when Humours are become Putrid, they then acquire ſome peculiar Power to irritate the Heart, and other Veſſels to their Expulſion; and theſe, I ſay, appear to be the Means previous to, and concomitant with a *Criſis*: I pretend not to determine what I advance here to be Fact; nor is it very material to my preſent Purpoſe, ſo long as we are ſure that there are Means, whereby we are rid of very Fatiguing and Dangerous Diſeaſes, without the Aſſiſtance of Art: And this *Criſis* is not Confin'd to Acute Diſorders only, for as *Greulichius* well obſerves, *Habet & Hydrops ſua Tempora & Decurſus Cruditatis & Coctionis-quæ qui intelligit munus medici eſſe Naturam adjuvare*, &c. He ſays, they may Cure by Promotion of any Critical Evacuation, *de Curand. Hydrop. verâ Methodo*; and in *Jaundices*, when Symptoms abate, that is, when the *Fæces* turn from a White to a Natural Colour; then the Colour of the Eyes, Skin, and Nails, return; and when the Urine Changes from a Mum Colour to a Sediment, and becomes more Natural; then

then we Conclude the Jaundice is Conquer'd, and is Critically terminated.

A *Criſis*, whether Salutary or not, is Three Fold; 'tis *Excretory*, *Tranſlative*, or *Catachreſtical.*

An *Excretory Criſis* is a Perfect ONE; and the Diſeaſe by it, either terminates by *Fluxes*, or *Abſceſſes*; Or they Periſh under theſe Immediately, when 'tis a *Criſis malè judicata.*

A *Tranſlative Criſis*, is when a Diſeaſe is not Cur'd, but chang'd into a Leſs; Or where this Change is made to a Diſeaſe greater in it ſelf, in a bad One.

A *Catachreſtical Criſis*, is where the Diſeaſe goes off Inſenſibly; but in a Bad one, where they dwindle and decay Inſenſibly.

Hippocrates gives us this Axiom, Τὰ κρινόμενα καὶ τὰ κεκριμένα ἀρτίως, μὴ κινέειν, μηδὲ νεωτεροποιέειν, μήτε Φαρμακείῃσι, μήτ' ἄλλοισιν ἐρεθισμοῖσιν, ἀλλ' ἐᾶν; or *we muſt neither move nor renew by Purgatives or other Irritants, whatever Diſeaſes are, or have been judg'd; but ſuffer them.* And his next Aphoriſm Compleats his Sentiments, Α δεῖ ἄγειν, ὅκε ἂν μάλισα ῥέπῃ, ταύτῃ ἄγειν διὰ τῶν ξυμφερόντων χωρίων, or

we muſt ſuffer Humours to flow which way ſoever Nature determines them; and it muſt be obſerved, that they be expelled through Convenient Places.

From theſe Aphoriſms we may infer, that no Symptomatical Evacuations, or Tranſlations, are to be encouraged, but only ſuch as are Critical; we muſt then Endeavour to demonſtrate what ſuch are, that the Reader may be aſſur'd how to proceed: 'Tis eaſier, with *Joël*, to determine the Number of Critical Evacuations (Such he reckons *Large Sweats*, Plentiful *Diarrhœa*'s, Notable *Vomitings*, Large *Quantities of Urine*, *Bleedings at the Noſe*, *Uterus* and *Anus* (in the *Menſes* and *Hæmorrhoids*) *Tumours*, *Abſceſſes*, *Efflorescences* on the *Skin*, and Dry *Scabs*) than to know whether they are Critical or not: We muſt Conſider, that all Critical Evacuations are attended with the following Circumſtances; Firſt, in General, before any Evacuation is call'd Critical, *Concoction muſt have preceded*; for whatever is attempted under a Crudity, encreaſes the Diſeaſe, and is no Effect and Conſequence of Concoction, or an uſeful Separation, but of Irritation only, and Conſequently is Symptomatical, and

ought

ought to be Check'd, as will be ſaid, whenever we come to treat of the Methods of Remedying the *Species of Cauſes*. Secondly, *Alleviation* muſt follow: Hence, tho' we can't call a *Gentle Symptomatical Sweat*, or *Diarrhœa*, *Critical*, if we ſpeak properly; yet as *Foreſtus* has Entitled ſuch an Evacuation, an *Agoniſtical Criſis*, we ſhall allow, as we have hitherto done, the Expreſſion.

I ſhall premiſe, that the Ancients were not Bleſs'd with ſuch Numbers of Remedies, as Later Diſcoveries have lay'd open to us; and therefore their main Aim in Acute Diſorders, or others, which were attended with *Criſes*, were how to promote them; and at that Time, when Phyſick was in its Infancy, it was a Noble Length they Run, to adjuſt their Thoughts in ſo Exact an Order, that Moderns, ſaving ſuch Diſcoveries, have not been able to add many farther Cautions to theirs, advanc'd ſo long ago. In their Fevers, eſpecially ſuch as *Hippocrates* mentions, 'tis difficult to know to what Species they are to be referr'd; *Ours*, at preſent, ſeem to differ infinitely in their Duration, and their Paroxyſms, from what he mentions; for it would

be

be an odd Ardent Fever which would laſt us now for Eighty Days, as he mentions, *Ægro 6.* to *L.* 1. *Epidem. & Ægro* 5. to *L.* 1. *Epid.* He makes mention of a Woman, who, *Octogeſimâ, Judicatione prorſus eſt abſoluta & Febre liberata.* My Readers will Pardon this ſmall Digreſſion; but it gives us to underſtand the Acuteneſs of this Divine Author, whoſe Hiſtories of Fevers ſeem to be ſo diſſimilar to what happens to us in theſe Days; and yet his Methods have not been alter'd by us as to the *Criſis.* Only it muſt be remark'd, *that we need not now always wait*, as it was their Misfortune, *'till a Criſis happens; but may in an Infinite Number of Caſes Antedate it*; thus Intermittent, or Remittent Fevers may be Cur'd by the Bark, as all know, without a Tedious Expectation; however if we do wait, as the Ancients ſuppoſe, we have not added much to the Cautions they have given us, as will appear below. In like Manner, to wait for the Cure of a *Lues*, by an Eruption of a *Bubo*, or even to hazard the Patient when *One* has broke forth, to the Chance of a Cure by it, is trifling; becauſe even then, 'tis in our Power to

Cure

Cure by an Eaſier Method, and leſs Tedious: I except however where the Patient has ſuffer'd it to Impoſthumate. And perhaps, future Ages will be ſo happy, as to find out ſome Remedy how to hinder Gouts, which we enjoy not now.

Hence, I don't here talk of the Poſſibility of Curing a Diſorder by other Means than by a *Criſis*, which is a Diſcourſe belonging to another Place; but my Deſign is only to ſketch out the Methods in Uſe, when we wait for its Termination by ſome Critical Effort.

We are then ſuppoſed to favour Nature in her Evacuations, or Expulſions, or whatever is Critical, *when what is excern'd is Morbifick, Peccant, or Noxious Matter; when 'tis a Cuſtomary and Natural Evacuation* (ſuch are the *Fæces, Hæmorrhoids, Menſes*, &c.) *and when what is Expell'd would be diſadvantageous, if retain'd*; which we know by Collateral Experience: for as in all theſe Circumſtances, the Patients are *Alleviated* (the General Mark of a Critical Effort) *Encouraging*, and even *gently Promoting* ſuch Evacuations, *&c.* is ſaid to be proceed-

ing according to Natures Bent, and *Hippocrates*'s Α δεῖ ἄγειν, ὅκῃ ἂν μάλιϛα ῥέπῃ.

Thus in Caſe any Fever ſhould be reliev'd by Vomiting, a *Diarrhœa*, or a *Hæmorrhage*; it would, according to *F. Piens*, be diſturbing Nature in her Work, if we ſhould attempt to turn this Matter into the Blood, and try our own Fancy, and expell it by the Pores, as being a more ſafe Manner of Evacuating it; for even let us grant the Pores to be more Numerous than the *Secretory Ducts* of our Inteſtines in any given Proportion; yet whoever has had any Experience, may reflect on the Dangerous Accident he often meets with from ſuch a Proceedure, though fine Reaſoning may have miſled the Agent; ſo that *ſuch Evacuation as has been attempted by Nature, is better continu'd than unwarily diſturb'd; particularly if we are fully appriz'd, that it will, tho' ſlow, be ſufficient.*

Upon this Account it is good to promote Spittings in Coughs from Fevers, by Deterſives, Diſſolvents, or Inciders, as *H. Screta* adviſes, in his Treatiſe *de Febre Caſtrenſ. Malign.* Nay, if Coughs Supervene a Concocted Urine, and are not

not ſufficiently Evacuated, we ſhall below remark proper Means to further its Expectoration. Theſe are ſo Evident to Common Conceptions, that I ſhall only Subjoin, what ought to be the Meaſures taken in ſuch *Criſes* as *Foreſtus* has term'd *Agoniſtical*; for Example, Perſons under Fevers, *before any Concoction begun*, do often fall into Sweats, which we call Breathing and Gentle; it is not to our Purpoſe to ſuppreſs them, becauſe they however Evacuate ſome Share of the Febrile Matter, without much Diſturbance given; nor is it to the Advantage of the Sick to have them promoted, becauſe this we can't do without raiſing Commotions in the Blood, and the Blood coheres too ſtrongly; the ſame may be ſaid of *Diarrhœa's* in the *Small Pox*, as Dr. *Ridley* ingeniouſly Obſerves: *So that in ſuch a Criſis, improperly ſo nam'd, all we muſt do, is to take Care that the Patient don't ſink under ſuch Evacuations, which they won't, if they be Gentle.*

We muſt promote the Flux of Critical Abſceſſes; which are better, the more remote they are from the Noble Parts; and if Large enough; and which ſhould

follow a previous Concoction, *&c.* And in the next Place, *the Critical Evacuations are to be promoted so long as they are bore and tolerated with Ease and Advantage; so long as they are moderated, so as not to Weaken nor Overcome the Spirits of the Patient*; for then, as is said, they become Symptomatical: Thus if the *Menses* exceed their Natural Quantity, or a Salivation in the Small-Pox be drawn into too great Length, or *Pus* be drawn from Ulcers in too great Quantity at once, or where Sweats are encouraged after they have become Symptomatical, and Dangerous; I say, *whenever any Evacuation becomes a Symptom, though at first Critical, we must relieve according to the Species it retains to*; this is not uncommon, as I have elsewhere observ'd; for in Fevers, *the Urine* which was justly Concocted, after a Critical Sweat, often becomes *Clear*, and yet the Sweat Continues; and by some unthinking Persons even is *still encourag'd*, to the great Disadvantage of the Sick, not Reflecting that now it becomes a Symptom, and is no further to be promoted, but curb'd, according to *Chesneau*'s Rule, *p.* 369. *Quicquid Naturæ modum excedit, licet in Prin-*

Principio bonum extiterit, Perſeverantiâ fit vitioſum. Hence a *Moderation* is to be ſtrictly obſerved.

Laſtly, In every Critical Evacuation, *we muſt Conſider that the Place be Convenient for the Evacuation of the Humour*; in which Caſe we muſt Remark, what is reputed to be a proper Part to Evacuate any Humour through: But as this will better appear, after ſome Examples have been produc'd, the Reader will pardon me for ſo neceſſary a Digreſſion.

Thus if we are oblig'd to Evacuate, or Clear the *Bile-ducts* of *Bile*; the moſt Convenient Paſſages to effect this by, are to pump the Stomach by an *Emetick*, or give a ſhock to the *Ductus Choledochus* by a *Cathartick*; for theſe Methods are moſt Natural and Familiar, ſince the Duct lies in the Way, or within the Reach of ſuch Remedies, and ſeem to me more Natural than according to *Sylvius*, to attempt its Evacuation by Urine and Sweats, although this is alſo neceſſary when the Blood is tainted with Bile, as is uſual in Jaundices.

So is it Cuſtomary to evacuate *Phlegm* from the Inteſtines by *Cathartick*s, or *Emetick*s, as has been ſaid of the Bile.

Sylvius affirms, *Acids* to be Evacuable by the *Alvus*, by *Vomits*, by *Urine*, and by *Sweats*; by which he means, that such Acid Humours as are hid in the Intestinal Canal may be emptied by *Emeticks* and *Cathartick*s; and such as are lodg'd in the Blood and Juices, may admit of *Diureticks* and *Sudorificks*.

If any Gout has become *Anomalous*, and has retreated into the Mass instead of taking Lodgment on the Common Stations; if it retreats to the Stomach, and produces a Vomiting, we may safely enough encourage the Evacuation for some Time; because this Vomiting is Critical, and the Place is familiarly thus attacked, as all Practice Confirms.

Thus, if in Fevers we have a Patient who Labours under *Deliria* and *Coma*'s; though his Urine be Concocted, we may safely attempt to evacuate the Humours thus Lodg'd, by Blisters, as daily Practice informs us, and of which more anon.

When a *Pleurisy* is arriv'd to its *Crisis*, the only Method we can Cure it with, is by promoting Expectoration; for the want of which it becomes either an *Empyema*, a *Vomica*, or a *Consumption*.

Syden-

Sydenham obſerves, an intermitting Fever to terminate by a *Tranſlation* into the Abdominal Muſcles, which become Tenſe and Hard, and the Patient becomes Dropſical; from whence it is Plain, the whole Matter is diſlodg'd from the Fluids, and Settles on a Particular Place.

Thus a Fever which is Malignant, but attended with little Matter (which is however very Irritating) will ſometimes terminate in a *Parotis*, or a *Bubo*, and then the Fever Ceaſes, from the Extermination of the whole Matter, nor are we at any further Trouble with the Fever; for now our whole Aim muſt be to remedy theſe Products.

There have been various Treatiſes which Intimate to us, that the *Poles* us'd formerly to be attacked with a Diſeaſe nam'd *Plica Polonica*, which us'd to relieve the Sick of great Part of their Ailment; but I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more of this below.

Craanen, p. 327. gives us to underſtand, that after the Matter of an *Empyema* has been diſlodg'd by the Operation, the Ulcer may be Cur'd as uſual; but the Humours feeding it may be evacuated by Stool and Diaphoreticks with Advantage: But as

this laſt ſeems to regard another Head, I ſhall ſuperſede further Notice of it here.

From theſe few Examples we may infer, that *That Place is Convenient for the Evacuation of any Humour, where the Matter is lodg'd; but that the whole Body muſt not be Evacuated by the Part affected*; from whence it follows, *that the Univerſal Evacuation of peccant Matter muſt be by Revulſion, and not by the Part affected; but that*, vice verſâ, *the Particular Evacuation of any Humour muſt be attempted through the Part affected, and not by Revulſion*; and what further Concerns this Remark, is, *That no one Evacuates through a more Noble Part than the Place affected; that the Part through which we Evacuate muſt be Capable of Tranſmitting the Peccant Matter; and the Evacuation ſhould be made to an Oppoſite Part.*

Article VI.

The Methods to be us'd in Mixt Criſes.

I Call that *Criſis Mixt, where Part of the Morbid Matter is thrown off, or at leaſt is tranſlated to ſome Part of little Conſequence; whilſt the other Part is retain'd within the Maſs, and raiſes Various and Dangerous Symptoms.* This happens in ſo many Caſes, that I hope the Reader will not take it amiſs, if I deſcend to Particulars on this Topick.

Baglivi juſtly Obſerves, How it often happens, that in Pleuriſies, Part of the Purulent Matter is Spit up, when on a Sudden, by ſome Miſmanagement, it Stops, and they Breath ſhort, with Choakings, and other diſmal Symptoms. Beſides the Various *Pectorals*, taken down very Warm, he adviſes two Bliſters to be applied to the Shins, in order to unload the Internal *Bronchiæ* of the remaining Share of the Matter, which we have known to ſucceed.

Morton, in his Obſervations, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 11, adviſes Bleeding in the Meaſles and Scarlet Fever, in the ſecond *Stadium*, even though a *Parotis* ſhould come on, with a Strong and Vibrating Pulſe; in order to Conquer the remaining Part of the Peccant Matter yet reigning in the Blood: He alſo, in his 5*th* Obſervation, has recourſe to Bliſters, to exterminate the Remainder of the Matter: In his 8*th* and 9*th*, he uſes the *Cortex* and *Bleeding*, in order to Conquer the Relicks of the Matter, which, in one, had rais'd an Inflammation in the Tongue; and, in the other, a *Phlogoſis*.

In the *Plica Polonica* it has been obſerved, that if their Hair was Cut, then immediately enſued very Acute Pains, Convulſions, Contorſions of the Joints, *Cardialgiæ*, Wearineſſes, Proſtrations of Spirits, and Death; and if it were not Cut, however they bore this Diſorder very Ill, becauſe ſtill Part of the Matter yet lodg'd within; from whence it appear'd, that this Diſeaſe was in ſome Meaſure Critical, and in ſome Degree Symptomatical; and that therefore as the Conglomeration of the Hair was Critical, they were oblig'd to make ſuch Applica-

Applications as were proper to invite the Afflux of Humours further to the Part; and to endeavour to throw the Remainder to the Skin, or alſo thither; which they effected by Decoctions of Hops in *Emollients* for an *Embrocation*, and Internally by *Alexipharmacks*, and *Diaphoreticks*.

We knew a Lady, who upon a Concocted Urine at the State of a Fever, fell into Sweats; however they were ſo Sparing as only to abate the Fever, and the Fierceneſs of the Symptoms; nor did Nature attempt any further Evacuation, nor were they producible by Art, nor did the Parties Concern'd deem it their Province to try much to effect it by the Pores, which ſeem'd attempting an Evacuation *Invitâ Minervâ*; but Recourſe was had to *Gentle Lenients*, in order to Carry off the Remnant of Matter in the Blood, which ſo ſucceeded that all Symptoms abated; and upon Repetition of it, even the Fever was carried off without much ado.

I have obſerv'd in the *Criticon Febrium*, p. 140, 141, 142, 143. which Place you will do well to Conſult, That *Partial Criſes*, whether in Malignant or Peſtilen-

tial

tial Fevers, where ſome ſhare of the Peccant Matter is Evacuated by *Diarrhœa's*, *Coughs*, *Puſtule's*, *Parotides*, *Sweats*, *Urine*, the *Lochia*, or in ſhort, by any Critical Evacuation, Eruption, or Tranſlation; and there ſtill remains in the Blood Matter enough to produce dangerous Diſorders, ſuch as *Convulſions*, *Deliria*, *Watchings*, *Epileptick* and *Hyſterick Fits*, *Syncope's*, *Choakings*, *Aſthma's*, and various other ſuch Symptoms; I ſay, I have there inculcated the *Neceſſity of making free to proceed to ſuch farther Evacuation as the Diſeaſe will moſt eaſily allow of*; and am ſtill of Opinion, that in our *Clime*, *Lenients*, when Indicated, are moſt uſeful; and that *Catharticks*, properly ſo call'd (which carry *deleterious* Matter into the Blood) are ſomewhat too harſh; and theſe *Lenients* have this Advantage over *Catharticks*, that in Caſe of any Violent Symptoms in the *Small-Pox*, as I have there ſhew'd, no Commotion is added to the Blood beyond what it was infeſted with before; which no one will eaſily aſſert of *Catharticks*: However, *Lenients* are not the ſole Remedy indicated, in ſuch a *Partial Criſis*, to ſupply the Deficient Extermination of

Matter,

Matter, as will alſo there appear; for Bleeding is ſometimes Neceſſary in *Partial Parotides*, or *Demi-Critical* Eruptions in the Small-Pox, according to the Degree of Commotion, and Nature of the Cauſe: Nay, in many Caſes *Bliſters* effectually Evacuate the Remainder, as appears by daily Obſervation in Common Fevers, where tho' the Urine ſettles, and gentle *Critical Sweats* ſupervene; yet theſe are not Sufficient to take off *Coma*'s, or *Delivia*, without the additional Evacuation by one Bliſter, or more, which we have frequently reliev'd the Patients with.

I think then it may ſafely be inferr'd from theſe Obſervations, and Concurrent Teſtimonies; *That whether the Criſis is Imperfect or Partial, ſo that the Expulſion, Eruption, Evacuation or Tranſlation, is not ſufficient to Eradicate, and totally Extirpate the Diſeaſe; and that its Remainder in our Veſſels is potent enough to raiſe further Commotions within us; we muſt have Recourſe to ſuch Evacuations, and make them through ſuch Paſſages, and in ſuch a Degree, as the Cauſe Indicates; the Conveniency, is aſcertain'd; and as the*

Strengths

Strengths of the Patients and Quantity of Matter do require.

If it would not appear too Projecting, I ſhould here, by Force of this Maxim, make a Small Digreſſion on the moſt *Convenient Place* through which Morbid Matter ſhould be Exterminated; I have ſufficiently already ſhew'd the Reader, what *Place* may be moſt Convenient for ſuch an Evacuation, and perhaps could produce pregnant Reaſons to Convince him further, that a Certain Diſeaſe would very probably admit of Aſſiſtance by a Peculiar Method hardly ſo much as dreamt of, if well Manag'd, and duly Proportion'd according to theſe Maxims laid down; and what would add Spurs to the Experiment, is, that we are as yet not properly ſaid to have Invented any Methods ſufficiently proportion'd to the Degree of Affecting: I know, were it Propos'd, Objections would ariſe; and therefore I ſhall Content my ſelf with having Communicated my Thoughts to ſome Worthy Gentlemen, who have been ſo free, as to own the Method feaſible, and even have wonder'd that it never was Attempted, and with Reaſon; ſince, by

ſuch

such an Attempt, we only follow the Maxim, *Eo tendendum, quo Natura vergit*, in a strict Sense: This Rule does not fail us upon any Critical Evacuation in other Cases; nor can I see, why it shou'd fail us, in the Case I aim at.

------ Interea perpotet amarum
Absinthî Laticem, deceptaque non Capiatur,
Sed potiùs, tali facto recreata, valescat.

ARTICLE

Article VII.

The Methods us'd in Succeſſions, or Tranſlations of Diſeaſes.

WE muſt Conſider, that a Diſeaſe may be Tranſlated from within to the Extreme Parts; or from the External to the Internal Parts. The firſt *Tranſlation* is *generally Critical*; but the latter (*generally*) *Symptomatical*. *Generally*, I ſay, becauſe if the Matter, tranſlated from without to the Internal Parts, is evacuated; this is equally a critical Tranſlation.

§ I. *As to Critical Tranſlations*; we ſhall, as we have all along done, bring ſome Examples, and draw a Concluſion from thence, which we hope may be entirely depended upon.

If then any Tumour ſhould be critically expell'd; which it will be eaſy to pronounce *Such*, upon the Diſappearance of the perplexing Symptoms which afflicted your Patient before its Eruption; we muſt make uſe of ſuch External Remedies as will

will invite the plentiful Afflux of Matter to the *Tumour*; for as the Part is charg'd with a Load of *Deleterious* Matter, it wou'd be great Imprudence, nay Ignorance (unless in some small and insufficient, or insignificant Cases, as I have hinted at above) to suffer it to retreat; and therefore ought to be evacuated by the Part which receives it; as also Internals ought to be administred to promote this Expulsion, and further its Afflux to the External Part; thus, in such a Case, *Verheyen* advises stimulating and relaxing Med'cines to be apply'd, and gives internally *Alexipharmacks*. *Mallem*, says he, *à Principio adhibere maturantia aut saltem admiscere discutientibus, non neglectis Alexipharmacis*, p. 268. In Cura Bubonum. ---*Quod* Anthraces *spectat, nullum offendi Authorem qui illos statim scarificatione, Caustico aut alio Corrosivo non aggreditur; quia cum eorum Materia sit valde acris atque urens, faciléque in viciniam serpat, illam quam citissimè enervandam atque educendam judicant*, p. 269. In like manner, if a *Parotis* happen upon a *Fever*, *Schmitzius* observes very well, *That the Humour which is critically expell'd, must by no means be thrown back again into the Blood*;

Blood; but we muſt relax the *Fibres* with *oleous* and *unctuous* Medicines; that the Part affected may give free Inlet to the Influent Humour, and engage it there; nay at laſt he adviſes to ſecure it by *Suppuratives*. I knew a Child, who after a long Illneſs, fell into an *Angina*; which, for want of ſuch a Proceedure, by ſudden Diſappearance kill'd the Child in few Hours.

If a Perſon ſhou'd, upon a Melancholy, be ſeiz'd with the *Elephantiaſis*, or a *Pſora*; the Tranſlation is uſeful, but not neceſſary; and therefore, tho' we ought to be well pleas'd with it; yet theſe Eruptions ought to be treated, as if they had not proceeded from ſuch a Cauſe, with proper Evacuations, with internal and external Alteratives, as at other Times.

Suppoſe in any Eruptive *Fever*, where the *Puſtules* or *Eruptions* begin to fade, a *Diarrhœa*, a *Flux of Urine*, or any other Natural or Critical Flux ſhou'd ſucceed 'em; the Tranſlation is uſeful, and therefore ought to be encourag'd, which will effectually carry off the Diſorder.

In *Fevers*, the Purulent Matter may be critically tranſlated to the *Pores*, the *Anus*, the *Bladder*, the *Stomach*, the *Extreme*

Parts,

Parts, and even to the *Noſtrils*; if this is done by Nature's Endeavours, 'tis ſo much the more agreeable and certain. By *Nature* I mean, when ſome Concoction at leaſt has preceeded; but even Art may have ſome Share in ſuch a Tranſlation; for *Lenients* may be us'd to tranſlate the morbid Matter to the *Anus*; *Diaphoreticks* to the *Pores*; and *Bliſters* do it with Succeſs to the Skin, and the very *Ichor* in ſuch a Caſe is morbid; I ſpeak not but with Regard to ſome previous Concoction.

From theſe few, but eaſy Examples, I think 'tis not to be diſputed, *That when any Succeſſion of Diſeaſes, any Tranſlation from one Part to another can properly be call'd* Critical; *let it be in what manner ſoever; we are oblig'd to make uſe of ſuch Remedies, External or Internal, as the Species of the Cauſe ordinarily requires.* But if it is demanded, how ſhall we know, what this *Species* can be remedy'd by? I ſhall not now return any other Anſwer, than that ſome time or other that ſhall plainly appear in a Treatiſe I deſign to publiſh in a proper Seaſon.

§ II. *Symptomatical Tranſlations.*

Theſe are term'd *anomalous* Diſorders; and when any Perſon has labour'd under ſome Diſeaſe; which is reliev'd by a critical Effort, or however the Flux (or whatever Effort it is) becomes uſeful; if the Part diſcharging this Matter, returns to its *priſtine Sanity*, and the Matter which us'd to flow this way, now regurgitates into our Maſs of Blood, and fixes upon ſome more Noble *Viſcus*, then this *Tranſlation* is *Symptomatical*, and the *Diſeaſe* is term'd *Anomalous*.

I ſhall produce ſome Examples on this Head, and ſhew the general Maxim we are to proceed by, and draw to a Concluſion.

No one Author has been ſo accurate on this, as the ingenious Dr. *Muſgrave* on the Gout. He gives us Examples ſufficient to inſtruct us; and from him I ſhall borrow ſome few to illuſtrate this Point.

He ſhews us, that a Gout (which we ſuppoſe a troubleſome *Criſis* to Chronical Caſes, as Sweats are to a Fever) may retreat, and produce an humid *Aſthma*; he draws Blood, gives *Cathartick*s, (without an *Opiate* at Night) he bliſters the

Patients,

Patients, and applies *Sinapisms* to the Stationary Part of the Gout. *Lastly*, He uses *Expectorants* and ποδαγραγωγά. If it shou'd leave the Joints, and seize on the Stomach, he gives *Emeticks*, or *Cathartick*s, in order to evacuate; and then gives Med'cines proper for the Species of Cause, his ποδαγραγωγά, and external *Stimulants*.

If it retreat to the *Intestines*, he evacuates, and uses proper Specificks for the *Species* of Cause, and his internal and external *Stimulants*.

If it seize on the Lungs with a *Peripneumony*; he bleeds, blisters, and gives *Pectorals*, and lastly his *Podagragogicks* to expell the Gout.

If it seize on the Brain, and form an *Apoplexy*, he bleeds, gives *Cathartick*s, applies *Epispastick*s, Cupping-Glasses, uses *Errhines*, and *Frictions*; he gives Tea, and lastly uses Plaisters, or warm Water for the Feet, and Expellers of the Gout. But the Reader wou'd do well to consult this Learned Practitioner's Works.

We have known some Labour under many Disorders by a Suppression of the *Hæmorrhoidal* Flux, which they were Monthly subject to; proper Methods were us'd to relieve the Symptoms pro-

duc'd, and laſtly Leaches and Cups have been apply'd to cauſe the *Hæmorrhoids* to Return with Succeſs.

If a critical Salivation is ſuppreſs'd, *Diaphoreticks* or Bliſters ſerve to alleviate, till it can be return'd.

Bonetus names a great many troubleſome Symptoms to have taken Riſe from a Suppreſſion of Sweat from the Feet; which were taken off by *Cathartick*s, Iſſues under the Knee, and relaxing and aperient *Cataplaſms* and *Pediluvia*.

Etmuller mentions a *Pſora* repuls'd; To make it return, he adviſes *Diaphoreticks*, and another odd Method, from *Zacutus Luſitanus*, of making the Patient lie with a Perſon afflicted with his former Diſtemper.

The Learned and Elegant Dr. *Friend* has brought us ſeveral Examples on the *Menſes ſuppreſs'd* in his accurate *Emmenologia*; where he judiciouſly relieves all Symptoms ariſing from this *Anomaly*, and then promotes 'em by proper Internals and Externals; and ſhou'd Accidents (as we have ſeen) of *Deliria* and *Morbilloſe Eruptions*, without a true Fever, ſupervene; we are oblig'd to alleviate theſe Symptoms, and to adminiſter afterwards ſuch

Med'cines

Medicines as will promote their Flux, without which they will never be free from a Conſtant Return of ſuch Ailments; I ſhall add one Obſervable to this Laſt Head, which is, That if the *Menſes* have been lately ſuppreſs'd, and a Phyſician is immediately call'd; then *Emmenagogues* may be adminiſtred along with other Medicines, proper to the other Symptoms; becauſe the Natural or Critical Motion is yet look'd upon to retain its uſual and wonted Bent, and the proper *Emmenagogues* will raiſe no Diſturbance in the Humours, as *Platerus* ſomewhere Obſerves.

From theſe, and Innumerable other Caſes, it appears, that when any *Anomalous* Diſeaſe ſeizes the Patient, *we are oblig'd to have Regard to the Anomaly, as well as this new Product.*

The Anomaly *is remedied by all proper Revulſions; and the* Diſeaſe newly produc'd, *by Remedies proper to the Species of its Cauſes*; only if this Product, or Diſeaſe, ariſing *from the* Anomaly *be not much fix'd, and be lately produc'd, the proper Remedies for the* Anomaly *will relieve this* New Diſeaſe: *But if once this Second, or Succedaneous* Diſorder *be Inveterate and*

fix'd, then the Juices and Solids are in ſome Degree Prejudic'd, and over and above the Remedies proper for the Anomaly, *'tis neceſſary to take off this fix'd Cauſe by Experienc'd Methods.*

And now I have finiſh'd this Sketch of Standing Maxims, I am in Hopes the Reader will be pleas'd to remark, I have built it entirely upon Obſervation; for as 'tis Dangerous to ſet up fanſy'd Maxims to ſteer by, ſo is it Reaſonable to follow ſuch as are allow'd by the Common Conſent of Mankind. And tho' I am very well aſſur'd, I have not attempted to fix any Method to be follow'd here, which may not be depended on, as Confirm'd by repeated Experiments; yet, whoever has not Conſulted Authorities, will hardly give Credit to what Labour this ſort of Work has Coſt me, through the whole Courſe of my Practice; it is very Extenſive in its Uſe, and reaches into the very Marrow of Phyſick; For what avails it to know a Set of Remedies proper for the *Species* of any Diſeaſe, if we know not when, and how to uſe 'em?

'Tis this Method which diſtinguiſhes the Judicious Phyſician from the Lower Rank of Men; there would be no Occa-

ſion for Conſultations, if ſome were not ſuppos'd to be more Eminently diſcerning in their Profeſſion than others; and I believe it will be granted me, upon ſerious Peruſal, that this Small Treatiſe, is no little Advance towards bringing the Judgment to a fitting Maturity. Sir *David Hamilton* very well Obſerves, in the Caſe already mention'd above, that after the Phyſicians had view'd his Preſcriptions, and found the Patient Cur'd with Remedies Analogous to their own, they ſuſpected he had made uſe of ſome *Noſtrum*, and Concludes thus, *Conſtat eos, neque Præſcriptorum neque meæ Methodi vim rectè æſtimaviſſe.* He alſo Obſerves, that the Knowledge of Compound, or Contrary Indications, ſhews the utmoſt Maturity of Judgment; in all which he ſpeaks very Juſtly, for I muſt frankly own, that were it not for ſuch Complications, Phyſick would ſcarce merit the Appellation of a Science; and yet I hope it will be allow'd me, that little has ever been attempted on this Topick, which did not ſeem rather a Piece of Speculation, and dropt by moſt Students as ſuch, than fit to be a Work of Serious Conſideration: The Ancients trod this

Path to better Advantage than any Moderns; which perhaps might ariſe from an Injurious Contempt moſt Moderns have affected towards the Ancients, ſince the *Circulation* was diſcover'd; and yet the Ancients alſo have been very Obſcure and Imperfect in this. My Buſineſs, through the whole Courſe of my Practice, has been to range Caſes in a Certain Order, and to find out a Standard Method to ſteer by, even in the moſt knotty Complications; and to Effect this Compleatly who does not perceive the Difficulty? As for my Part then, I deſire no farther Return from my Readers, than their kind Acceptance.

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